The New-York Times.

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WASHINGTON.

The Sensation Stories about Cuba Denied.

No Extra Session of Congress to be Called to Consider the Question.

The Number and Character of the President's Appointments.

Classified List of the Nominations Sent to the Senate.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Saturday, April 18.

The enthusiastic Cuban patriots who are now in our principal cities endeavoring to obtain material aid for the revolutionists in the Ever-faithful Isle, may be pardoned for giving currency to rumors calculated to advance their interests; but it is strange that respectable newspapers should circulate these patriotic fictions, which have no foundation in fact. President GRANT has never contemplated (so a member of his Cabinet authorizes me to state) calling an extra session of Congress to consider the Cuban question; nor has our Government any information that an expedition has gone, or is being fitted out, to aid the revolutionists. Mr. PLUMB's instructions have not been prepared, nor has that gentleman, who is a well-trained diplomat, given the slightest grounds for the absurd rumors about what he intends to do when he reaches Cuba as the United States Consul-General. More than all, the recent official information from United States civil and naval officers in Cuba, and on the adjacent waters, agrees in asserting that the revolutionary movements are diminishing in importance, and that a compromise may be expected.

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which will be printed in a few weeks, will make ten octavo volumes of 800 pages each, and will cost about $15,000.

FIFTH AUDITOR OF THE TREASURY.

Hon. HENRY D. BARRON, the newly-appointed and confirmed Fifth Auditor of the Treasury, will enter on the discharge of his duties on the 1st proximo.

EWING VS. FULLER.

The plaintiff in the Ewing vs. Fuller judicial proceeding, in this District, is not General THOS. EWING, as erroneously published.

No. 3—Gold, $15; silver, $9 per ton. No. 4—Gold, $60 50; silver, $4 50 per ton. No. 5—Gold, $9 per ton.

MINISTER TO LIBERIA.

J. R. CLAY, of New-Orleans, (colored), was nominated to the Liberian Mission by Senator KELLOGG, of that State; but Mr. CLAY having declined, Senator KELLOGG then secured the nomination of F. E. DUMAS (colored) for that position.

THE NEW ADMINISTRATION.

[illegible]

Cabinet Officers	9
Foreign Ministers	21
Secretaries of Legation	2
Consuls-General	6
Consuls	93
Governors of Territories	9
Secretaries of Territories	9
Collectors of Internal Revenue	104
Assessors	113
Postmasters	303
Collectors of Customs	40
Surveyors of Customs	13
United States and Territorial Judges	15
United States Marshals	36
United States and Territorial District Attorneys	28
Registers of Land Offices	26
Receivers of Public Moneys	26
Pension Agents	26
Indian Agents	6
Surveyors General	9
Naval Officers	4
Custom-house Appraisers	9
Superintendent of Indian Affairs	1
Officers of District of Columbia	6
Bureau Officers, (including Heads of Bureaus and Secretaries)	19
Assistant Treasurer	1
Total	1,013

The above list does not include military and naval appointments.

THE HALE-PERRY CORRESPONDENCE.

The surreptitious publication of the Hale-Perry correspondence is to be investigated by a committee of the Senate. The documents contained in it were confidentially sent from the confidential records of the Spanish Department to our Secretary of State for his private information. The Spanish Government did not intend when it sent the correspondence to this Government that it should be made public, as the difficulties between it and Minister HALE were settled. The Senate called on the President for information on the subject, in answer to which he transmitted the Spanish documents as well as the correspondence between Messrs. HALE and PERRY and Secretary SEWARD, with the understanding that it was a confidential budget, to be read only in Executive Session. Its publication therefore is a direct violation of the obligations of this Government with Spain, as well as of the rules of the Senate.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL FOR LOUISIANA.

Among the confirmations yesterday was that of Hon. S. B. PACKARD, as United States Marshal for Louisiana. Mr. PACKARD has been President of the State Central Committee of the Republican Party of Louisiana ever since its organization, and has been one of the strongest and most efficient workers in the cause of reconstruction. It is the most popular appointment yet made for that State.

MINISTER MOTLEY.

The President has notified Mr. MOTLEY that he expects him to be at his post in London, ready for duty, about the 1st of June. REVERDY JOHNSON will probably visit the Continent before returning home.

BANQUET AT THE BRITISH EMBASSY.

Hon. EDWARD THORNTON, the British Minister, gave a large dinner party last evening. The guests were Chief Justice CHASE, Senators ANTHONY, SUMNER and SHERMAN, Secretaries FISH, BOUTWELL and COX, Attorney-General HOAR and Mr. EVARTS, Mr. MOTLEY, and the French Minister, M. BERTHEMY. Mrs. THORNTON was the only lady present. Secretary FISH and Mr. SUMNER were seated to the immediate right and left of Mr. THORNTON, from which it is argued that the rejection of the *Alabama* treaty has not caused any ill feeling at the British Legation.

MINISTER TO SPAIN.

Among the leading nominations that hang fire is that of Hon. HENRY S. SANFORD as Minister to Spain. Mr. SUMNER favors his confirmation; but during the week the Committee on Foreign Relations received a note from the President, through his private secretary, requesting that no action be taken on the nomination. Subsequently this note was withdrawn, and the nomination is again before the Committee. It will probably be confirmed if not withdrawn.

GOLD FROM NORTH CAROLINA.

The Director of the Mint, during a recent visit to Charlotte, N. C., obtained specimens of ores from different mines in that vicinity, which were assayed at the Mint in Philadelphia, with the following results: No. 1—Gold, $16 50 per ton. No. 2—Gold, $60 50 per ton; silver, $11 50 per ton.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

The correspondence on the *Alabama* claims.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

The London Times on the New Minister to England.

Speech of Lord Stanley on Anglo-American Relations.

Sharp Debate Between Thiers and Rouher on the Empire.

Cardinal Cullen's Advice to the Catholics of Ireland.

The steamship *Denmark*, which left Bremen April 3, and Southampton April 6, reached this port yesterday, bearing two days' later news than was previously at hand.

The day fixed for the celebration of the Queen's birthday has, by Her Majesty's command, been changed from Saturday, May 29, to Wednesday, June 2.

Three more deaths by the colliery explosion had been reported at Wigan, making the total loss to that time 23. An inspection of the mine had strengthened the general conviction that the accident was caused by a "blown out" shot.

Archbishop MANNING has declined to allow memorials, praying for the release of the Fenian prisoners, to be left at the doors of the Moorfields Cathedral for signature. Dr. MANNING holds that it is not possible to allow the Catholic Churches to be used for any but religious purposes. Any political or other petition must be signed elsewhere.

A Dublin dispatch sets forth that on April 3 Lord CLONCURRY committed suicide at his residence, Lyons Castle, County Kildare. His Lordship had been under restraint for some time, having recently twice attempted self-destruction by the most extraordinary means, but on that day he eluded the vigilance of his medical attendant and threw himself from his bedroom window; the result of the injuries he received being that he survived but an hour. The deceased Peer (EDWARD LAWLESS) was the third Baron; was born Sept. 12, 1816, and succeeded his father in 1858. He leaves a widow, ELIZABETH, only daughter of JOHN KIRWAN, of Castle Hacket, and eight children, of whom four are sons and four daughters.

The death of Right Rev. Dr. HYNES, Bishop of Demerara, is announced. The venerable prelate expired at Paris, while on his way to Ireland from Cannes, where he had been spending the Winter.

Some of the Paris journals announce that the Empress EUGENIE is about to pay a visit to Belgium. The visit is believed to have a religious object. Her Majesty is to be accompanied, it is said, by the Prince Imperial.

It has already been stated that the Prince Imperial is universal legatee to the late Princess BACIOCCHI. Among other estates which His Imperial Highness has thus inherited is the Villa Vicentina, an immense property, of from 1,200 to 1,300 hectares, in the environs of Trieste. The director of the Emperor's private domain had just left Paris to visit the estate, in order to decide whether it should be preserved or disposed of.

A mysterious tragedy was causing a great sensation in the neighborhood of the Rue de Tournon, Paris. A loud detonation was recently heard proceeding from the apartment of Commandant TREVET, at the barracks of the Garde de Paris. On the door being forced open that officer was found lying on his bed lifeless, having discharged a pistol into the region of his heart. Near him was standing a lady dressed in her under-clothing only, and who proved to be the wife of a person of high family residing in the neighborhood. The deceased officer was between 40 and 50 years of age, and possessed of considerable property. An investigation was going on, but the affair was still enveloped in great obscurity. The lady, who is aged about 30, had been acquainted with the Commandant for about ten months.

"Advices from Florence," says the *Nord*, "are unanimous in declaring that the accounts of disorders on different points of the Italian territory have been greatly exaggerated by the journals. MAZZINI is known to have refused his aid, and to have advised his friends to remain quiet. The chiefs of the Revolutionary Party soon acknowledged their powerlessness, and were forced to give way before the resistance with which they met everywhere in the country districts."

On the evening of April 3 General MENABREA gave a banquet at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Florence in honor of General MORING, at which the Austrian Legation and the Foreign and Cabinet Ministers were present. General MORING proposed the health of King VICTOR EMMANUEL. General MENABREA replied, and proposed a toast to the Emperor FRANCIS JOSEPH. The King was to leave for Naples as soon as the railway, at present damaged by the floods, is repaired. His Majesty was to avoid Roman territory, as on a former occasion.

The report of the Committee on the Italian Budget Revenue for 1869 has been distributed among the deputies. The Government's estimate of the total ordinary and extraordinary revenue is 1,064,215,190 lire. This amount is reduced by the Committee to 989,472,619 lire, being still an increase of 219,884,899 over the revenue of 1868. The Committee calculates that the grist tax will produce in 1869 30,000,000 of lire, or 26,000,000 less than the estimate of the Minister of Finance. The Committee anticipate an increase of 1,200,000 lire in the receipts from the registration tax, 4,000,000 lire in tobacco revenue, and 2,000,000 in the revenue derived from salt. The estimated total deficit for 1869 is 74,710,074 lire. A report had been issued of the progress of the works for the Mont Cenis Railway up to the 31st March. The length of tunnel excavated was 9,622 metres, there remaining still 2,897 metres.

A communication from Rome in the *Gazzettino Midi*, says that a very touching ceremony took place in that city on St. Joseph's Day. The Prince and Princess of Schauenburg-Lippe abjured Protestantism in the presence of the Cardinal DE REISACH. They had both formed separately the project of conversion to the Catholic faith, but had not ventured to repose confidence in each other. Thus their surprise was great when the same avowal issued from their lips. Rumor says that the mother of the Princess, arrived in Rome to dissuade her daughter from accomplishing the conversion in question, was about to make an abjuration in her turn.

An Alexandria dispatch states that on April 2 a timely discovery was made of an attempt to assassinate the Viceroy. An explosive machine, with a powder-train leading to the door, and attached by a tube to the gas-pipe, was found under the seat of the viceregal box in the theatre at Cairo. The Viceroy was apprised of the projected attempt on his life, and stayed away. The perpetrators were unknown, but several persons had been arrested on suspicion. His Highness had received the congratulations of the foreign Ministers and Egyptian functionaries on his escape.

Letters had been received at Gotha from the German discoverer, CARL MAUCH, who is making an exploring expedition in Southern Africa. The letters are dated Nov. 20, 1868, and announce that CARL MAUCH has accomplished a very important journey, although he had encountered great dangers. He started northwards on the 8th of May from the Putschab River, and arrived at Inyati on the 16th of October, having explored countries which have never been traversed by Europeans. From this point he intends this April to endeavor to penetrate northwards as far as the Equator.

A Moulmein (Australia) letter, of Jan. 18, published in the Adelaide *Observer*, says: "It is rumored that 14,000 out of 18,000 sheep of Mr. VALENTINE's have perished from want of water on their way to the Darling from his run back from Wilcannia. Another January rain is required to make the back runs worth having. We hear of sheep dying in hundreds in those back runs, and in a few weeks it is thought that many squatters will be forced to abandon their runs altogether."

ENGLAND AND AMERICA.

The New American Minister—British Comments and Speculations.

From the London Times, April 6.

It is stated on good authority that Mr. JOHN LOTHROP MOTLEY is to be the Minister of the United States in England. The recall of Mr. REVERDY JOHNSON has long been looked upon as certain, not only because incoming Presidents generally use freely their power of making new appointments, but because he is, justly or otherwise, out of favor with the Republican Party, and his chief work—the Convention with Great Britain on the *Alabama* claims—is looked upon as definitively set aside. Mr. MOTLEY will come to a country which he knows, and where he is well known. He is no stranger in Europe, like many of the home-bred political men of the United States, who first form a real acquaintance with the Old World when they visit it in an official capacity. Mr. MOTLEY's feelings toward England are, no doubt, those of most educated Americans. A man in whom the historical sentiment is strong, and a large part of whose life has been spent in investigating the past, can hardly fail to be in some sort well-disposed to the old country. This tendency is naturally strengthened by a knowledge of English society, and the remembrance of many cordial friendships. Mr. MOTLEY's reputation as a distinguished man of letters, no less than his diplomatic position, will insure him a hearty welcome in this country; *nor is there any type of Minister whom we would receive more gladly than the Historian and the scholar.* Mr. MOTLEY, however, would be the first to admit that in him we must recognize one who has decided opinions on the matters in dispute between us and the Americans. Whatever may be his social or his historical propensities, he is, as far as actual politics are concerned, a thorough representative of the Northern Republicans. As the intentions of President GRANT's Government are as yet a secret, even if any have been formed, it is useless to speculate upon the turn of affairs. The Convention which has been concluded between the two countries awaits the decision of the new President and of the Senate, which have not yet formally decided on it. Supposing it to be set aside, and negotiations to be renewed at some future time, we may expect to find in Mr. MOTLEY *an earnest and unexceptionable supporter of the opinions which are said to be dominant among his countrymen. In the matter of the Alabama claims his principles and conduct are not likely to be alleged by any zealousness for us.*

We have nothing to complain of in this, and could indeed, demand to prefer dealing with a nation through a Minister who represents its prevailing impulses. Such a man may be more harsh and exacting in a negotiation, but when the business is concluded there is at least the satisfaction that it is likely to prove a real settlement. In other respects Mr. MOTLEY will probably prove a Minister of an order very unlike Mr. REVERDY JOHNSON. We shall lose a genial and indefatigable speechmaker, but shall gain, in exchange, a gentleman who will be understood on both sides of the ocean *to say only what the great mass of his countrymen really means.* The change is not of much importance to us, but, to judge from the feeling that has been manifested in America, the substitution of Mr. MOTLEY for the present Minister is likely to soothe a large portion of the public which has been irritated by Mr. REVERDY JOHNSON's exuberant oratory. Strange to say, the speeches of Mr. REVERDY JOHNSON, and the good understanding he has established with our various hospitable municipalities, have been resented by some Americans, as if they involved some fault on our part. Nothing can be more unreasonable. Mr. REVERDY JOHNSON was appointed at a time when an important question was pending between the two nations, and he gave us to understand that he was specially chosen to settle it. Lord RUSSELL and Mr. ADAMS had been too much engaged in the mutual complaints and recriminations of the war to approach the subject favorably. Lord RUSSELL went out of office; Mr. ADAMS returned home; a new Foreign Secretary and a new American Minister had opportunities their predecessors had not enjoyed. This being the state of things, Mr. REVERDY JOHNSON took occasion, even before leaving America, to express the good will toward England which animated himself and with which he credited his own countrymen. On arriving in England he used the same language, and spoke in the name of the American people with a warmth which was naturally reciprocated by his audience. Of course, we are sorry to find that in so doing he mistook the feeling of his countrymen toward us; but that we should listen to what he said, and be gratified by it, is surely no fault of ours. The impressionable Minister naturally had in this country of public dinners numerous opportunities of repeating his friendly sentiments, and the ubiquitous reporter recorded them all, even the most improvised and spontaneous. Where we were amused the Americans were angry, and the result has been certainly unfortunate. Mr. REVERDY JOHNSON, however, notwithstanding his complimentary speeches, appears to have been active enough in his diplomatic work, and to have fulfilled all the instructions of his Government. He concluded a Convention, in which *everything the United States could reasonably demand* was conceded by us—a Convention, indeed, that imposed on us possible liabilities which many thought we ought not to have accepted. Principally because of the unpopularity of the agent, this Convention has been ill received in the United States, and is now said to have been virtually rejected. It is plain that an United States Minister in this country may be too fair-spoken, and that for practical purposes it is *better to deal with a more faithful though a less acceptable representative of American opinion.*

It is a great thing, however, to feel ourselves demonstrably in the right. *This country has gone to the extreme of concession in the matter of the Alabama claims.* It has agreed to refer everything except its own honor to arbitration, and to the judgment of a mixed commission. It has agreed to give Americans who profess to have been wronged every opportunity to assert their claims by providing that the commission shall hold its sittings at Washington. Except absolute submission to every demand the Americans may choose to make, *there is nothing further that could have been conceded.* The Convention in which all this is stipulated has been the work of their own Minister and their own Secretary of State, and has received the assent of their own President. If they now set it aside, *our duty will simply be to abstain altogether from further overtures*, and let any proposal for a renewal of negotiations proceed from the American Government. As for that downright demand for payment which our Philadelphia correspondent describes as being advocated in the United States, this country would, of course, know how to treat it; but we have not the smallest belief that President GRANT's Government contemplates a *course of action so unfriendly and offensive.* It is more likely that, assuming the present Convention to be set aside, Mr. MOTLEY will be instructed to open the negotiations for another, differing somewhat in machinery, but embodying similar principles. Should this be the case, our Government will be ready to give the proposals a fair consideration. Should it, on the other hand, be the desire of the Americans to keep the question still unsettled, the British Nation, having fully manifested its good disposition, *will not feel bound, however, to initiate fresh negotiations.* In any case we shall welcome Mr. MOTLEY, not only as an old friend, but as one who has the confidence of a really powerful Executive and of the most powerful political party in the United States.

Lord Stanley on the International Relations.

On Friday, April 2, Lord STANLEY spoke at Glasgow. A summary of his remarks has already been given. The following is a verbatim report of his reference to the relations of the two countries:

I own that notwithstanding the failure of the late negotiations—that it is a failure there is no denying, but it is a failure, I think, which was not caused either by anything done or by anything left undone upon our side of the water. Notwithstanding that, I say, I don't think I can bring myself to take a gloomy view of those relations. Certainly, if we were to judge by the bitterness of some American journals, and by those which have been attributed, justly or unjustly, to some prominent politicians, it might seem that our friends on the other side of the ocean were not very easy to please. But in the first place *I do not know that any one has spoken of him on their behalf who was authorized to speak authoritatively on the part of the nation*; and, in the next place, I think we should recollect and allow for the very peculiar position in which they stand. They have had a great military success—a success unexampled in the way of finishing out now practically, if, when we had an opportunity of dealing with that half a century ago, that military glory, even when acquired in the best of all possible causes, is a very expensive luxury. They used to pride themselves—and they could do it quite justly—upon their freedom from debt, upon their comparative immunity from taxation, and upon the peaceable manner in which all internal disputes among themselves were settled. Now, it has so turned out that they have a debt which, measured by the interest paid upon it, is heavier than that of the United Kingdom; that they have taxation which, although it is nothing in comparison to the resources which in the long run they can command, still for the present is probably more burdensome than ours; and that they have had to deal with a great military insurrection and to put it down in precisely the same manner—*I don't blame them for it. I think they were quite right*—but to put down in precisely the same manner as it would have been put down by any Government of the Old World. Now, I have no doubt that, notwithstanding the military glory they have acquired, there is a great deal in those circumstances which may be annoying, and when people are annoyed, no matter from what cause, they are apt to be more than usually sensitive. But, for my part, I have very great faith in the good sense of the American people. I do not think that they can wish to increase their difficulties by getting into fresh quarrels. As for our part, it seemed to me plain and clear from the first, and it seems to me plain and clear now. There has never been any question upon our side of offering reparation for willful and intentional wrong, because *we do not admit, and we have no right to admit, that any such wrong ever was committed by us.* But what we have all along in substance said is this, that international law being vague, and many new points of international law having arisen in connection with the events of the late war, it was quite possible that upon either side, or upon both sides, in the absence of precedents to guide us, acts of unintentional wrong might have been done and that the question whether they had been or not was one which we were perfectly ready to refer to the judgment of any impartial arbiter. That is in substance the language we have held throughout, and whether it leads to an immediate settlement of the matters in dispute or not seems to me, although I may startle some persons by saying it—a matter of very secondary importance. Whatever happens in that respect, we have secured the main point. *We shall have satisfied our own consciences, and we shall have put our country unmistakably in the right.*

THE FRENCH EMPIRE.

Important and Interesting Debate on the Budget in the Legislative Body—The Political Situation Reviewed by M. Thiers and by Minister Rouher.

On April 2 the French Budget was debated upon in the Legislative Body, and highly important speeches were made by M. THIERS and by Minister ROUHER. We translate them in full:

SPEECH OF M. THIERS.

M. THIERS first took the floor. He said: Gentlemen, you will not be surprised if at the outset of a financial discussion I propose to speak to you about politics. In fact, several interpellations on the general situation of our affairs were rejected two months back on the ground that they would be better placed in the discussion of the Budget; I therefore shall now take the present opportunity for examining the state of the country. And first, under our constitution, said to be susceptible of being made more perfect, have we made any progress? Yes; our debates are freer; all the Ministers are in their seats when formerly we had but one before us, and the liberty of the Press is greater. To refuse to admit these improvements would be to show injustice to the Government, the majority, and to ourselves, inasmuch as we have all contributed to that result. But the real question is whether, in making such steps in advance, we have not taken as many in a retrograde direction. Before entering on this inquiry, I wish to say a few words relative to the policy which ought to be followed in France. Notwithstanding unanimity in affirming that we are divided into different parties, taking their origin from the Revolution of 1789; were we to forget that fact we should soon be reminded of it by the recriminations directed by the defenders of the Government against the partisans of dynasties. But I have often asked myself whether there might not be a possibility of finding some common ground, some legitimate object, in accordance with the wishes of the country, in which we might all meet and come to an agreement. There are several grave questions about which nations differ; there are others, on the contrary, which command universal adhesion. For example, on no point has there been so much controversy as that of standing armies. In the United States that institution is justly repudiated; the difficulties which that country has to surmount come from nature and not from man, and it is laborers that are wanted, and not soldiers. But turn to Prussia, young, vigorous and impatient; she would receive only with disdain any recommendation given her to disarm. Look now at the commercial systems. America, possessing the finest raw material on the face of the globe, establishes prohibitive tariffs and sneers at free trade. England, on the contrary, who opens her own ports in order to get a larger trade in other countries, laughs at those who talk to her about protection. It is the same with regard to moral questions; take that which has been the most agitated in our time—I mean the relations between Church and State; propose it to America, Spain, Italy, Prussia, or Sweden, and you will get a hundred different replies. But if you turn aside from all these discrepancies, attached, so to say, to the idiosyncracy of each particular country, and ask a question of a more general nature, such as that relative to the principle under which a nation is or is not free, you will find a marvelous accord in the answer. You will be everywhere told that, for a country to be free, all citizens must enjoy the most absolute personal liberty, whatever may be their opinions; must be allowed to inform themselves by means of the Press, on all matters of public interest; must have the power of choosing their own representatives without being exposed to the menaces or seductions of power. Moreover, the Deputies, once chosen, must be acquainted with the state of the country, and must be able to enforce their will by a vote of the majority. Lastly, the action of the Government itself must be nothing more than the feeling of the nation carried into force. These principles are absolutely essential, and we see the fatal effect in the downfall of the Governments that have not put them in practice, as seen recently in Spain. In Italy, efforts have been made to propagate them; Austria is deriving from them a renewed vitality; whereas Prussia has sought to extinguish them in a blaze of military glory, without success. In America they are everywhere admitted; at Washington in the Republican form, and at Rio Janeiro in the monarchical. Lastly, in France herself the same principles were solemnly consecrated by the will of the populations in 1789. I come now to inquire how far we enjoy at the present day the liberties and immunities which I have described. And first, I may ask why the law of public safety has again been put in vigor? A public functionary has gone so far as to tax with imprudence and want of foresight a tribunal.

M. BAROCHE—These expressions were not used.

M. GIROU-POUZOL—I was present and heard them. It was affirmed that the Judges at Clermont had been uninteligent and unforeseeing.

M. BAROCHE—I repeat that those words were not pronounced.

M. JULES FAVRE—You have promoted the Magistrate from whose lips that language proceeded.

M. BAROCHE—Yes; but on account of his services and talents.

M. PICARD—You have caused a surveillance to be exercised on a Judge in open Court.

M. BAROCHE—I protest with all my force against that accusation. I have always respected the independence of the Bench.

M. PICARD—The Judges themselves accuse you.

M. BAROCHE—On the contrary, the whole Bench has protested against the charge now repeated.

The PRESIDENT—This interruption has lasted too long. I beg M. THIERS to continue.

M. THIERS—As these expressions are repudiated let me admit that they were not used. I come now to the liberty of the Press. Here there has been some progress; as preliminary authorization, suspension and arbitrary suppression have disappeared. But for all these you have sanctioned preventions; and these last are tantamount to an open war.

M. DE FORCADE LA ROQUETTE—No; they are only means of defense.

M. THIERS—What is the relation to be most desired between the Government and the Press? Peace, of course. But how is it to be obtained? That, indeed, is the question. The consumation, however, has been attained in Belgium and England. But how? By letting people write anything they please. In that way you will succeed in making the Press publish only what is true. Such is the conclusion I draw from my long experience. Nothing should be ought to be done in the way of repression in cases of outrage to public morals, attacks on private character, or insults addressed to the Sovereign. But the law in question should be perfectly simple, and should contain as few articles as possible. And if there must be such a measure there must also be collegiality in the act of judging and deciding, and only one can be found competent to do so—I mean the jury, the national tribunal of the day. Let us adjudgeit in isolated opinions. But a better organization must be never to have recourse to the tribunals save in the last extremity. As to electoral liberty, in my opinion, we do not possess it. The Minister of the Interior in our last sitting drew a comparison between the mode of electoral in England and France. But mere numerical majorities constitute independence. Besides, the universal suffrage which you practice is under strict control. And how do you direct it? Not being able to do so in the towns, you swamp it in the rural districts. Oh, I admit the merit of our peasantry in the country districts. They are honest hearts and upright; they have neither time to plow the land and, if necessary, to defend it; they have neither the means nor the leisure of instruction as the people outside of the towns.

M. ROUHER—It is decreased by the towns.

M. THIERS—No; but neither must those of the towns be struck out. What use have you made of the law of electoral circumscriptions? You employ it to annul the vote of some by that of others, to drown the voice of the towns in that of the rural districts. When France was divided into departments and arrondissements the populations were grouped around certain centres to which they were united by their interests. You have destroyed that arrangement; you have crushed the towns, and scattered the fragments to the extremities of the departments. In the Bouches-du-Rhone you have made Marseilles vote with Aix at a distance of ten leagues, and with the villages on the Durance at eighteen; in the Gard, Nimes with Alzecenoris at eleven; and Pont-Saint-Esprit at seventeen; and in the Gironde, Bordeaux with the right bank of the river, some of the population being sixteen and others twenty-four leagues distant. And the motive of this dispersion is, I repeat, to destroy the suffrages of the towns which you cannot direct by those of the country which are under your control. In adopting universal suffrage you wished to go to the people and let them vote in their communes instead of troubling them to come to the chief place of the department or arrondissement, and yet that is what they constantly do for the markets or to see the juge de paix; and the derangement would only have taken place once in six years. But no, you must go to them. He is so. But why two days' voting? During that period in whose hands does the ballot-box remain? Are you quite sure it remains closed? I should wish the Ministers to declare that whenever there is not a closed box on which the electors can place their seals, there will be a violation of the law. According to your system the votes remain in your hands for two days. You make out the electoral lists, and your salaried agents carry to the voters, with their card, the bulletin of such and such a candidate. You are armed with the immense resources of centralization; do you or do you not make use of them?

M. DE FORCADE LA ROQUETTE—I ask permission not to reply at present to these interrogations, which seem to me not to be in conformity with parliamentary usages. I shall answer them as becomes the Government when the proper time arrives.

M. THIERS—Nothing is more natural than thus to draw a reply from the Government. In any free country the high authorities ought always to be ready to answer unless they declare that they have a great interest in not doing so.

M. DE FORCADE LA ROQUETTE—No doubt M. THIERS has a right to put a question to the Government, and to endeavor to make the most of its silence. But he will understand that on my side I refused to fall into what I shall call a parliamentary snare. Every one knows the respect I entertain for M. THIERS' talent and age; but, as the Emperor's Minister, I have also my duties. Moreover, I remember that under similar circumstances, M. GUIZOT replied one day to the honorable Deputy that the Government was always the master to answer in the form which it considered most advisable.

M. THIERS—The situation, I believe, was not the same. I can comprehend that the Government would be embarrassed in answering yes or no. I foresaw the difficulty, and your refusal is more expressive than your embarrassment.

M. DE FORCADE LA ROQUETTE—I shall reply, be assured.

M. THIERS—We shall see, and the country will judge. Against such an electoral system the opposition has no resource but its activity and the faculty of holding meetings. Well, these latter, private or public, are absolutely prevented during the last days of the electoral period, at the very moment when they are most necessary to guard against surprises or calumnies. Arrive at the liberty of Parliament, and by that term I understand the surest and readiest means of knowing the state of the country. Well, have we the right of nominating the President and Vice-Presidents of this Assembly? What other country in the world does not possess that privilege, and the right of amending the laws? A legislative body ought not to be forced simply to accept or reject a measure. And parliamentary initiative? What assembly is there which has not at least the faculty of expressing a wish? And the right of watching over the Government? Of asking, for example, why troops are being collected on such a point, &c.? In any free country a Deputy rises and puts the question to the Government. If the latter is ready it replies, and the matter is discussed. If not, it obtains a delay, but at all events the Parliament judge of the opportunity of the debate. With how many formalities is the right of interpellation surrounded among us? The Crown ought to be in connection with the Parliament by means of the address. Every year there is a speech from the Throne, but it is not answered. Why? Is it because but slight importance is attached to the language? That is an outrage. Is it because when the Crown speaks all must be silent? [illegible]

A VOICE—[illegible]

The PRESIDENT—I have allowed M. THIERS all possible latitude, but I cannot permit him to go any further in such a line of argument.

M. THIERS—I know how difficult it is to discuss the question which I am touching on, and I should not have approached it had I not considered it of great interest both for the country and the Crown. My observations, moreover, in no way affect the Constitution, as a simple decree would suffice. Responsibility once established, results most useful for the nation would be obtained. Two great parties would be formed, the one in power and the one destined to succeed to office, and on each side the various members would become classified according to their aptitudes and their merits, and be trained to one day guide the affairs of the nation. But we are told that the Crown is annulled by this system! What! the great interests of the country and the sovereignty of the nation are to be sacrificed to royalty! We have seen the most ancient, the proudest, the most powerful dynasties overthrown for that very cause. Does the Queen of England seem to you a nonentity? See what is passing in that country on the grand question of the Irish Church. The Crown desired the debate to take place in Parliament. The House was inclined to suppression. Royalty understood its duty, and instead of deciding the matter, as it might have done, it appealed to the country; it gave the Ministry a dissolution, and when the people had pronounced, it called to power those who had gained the victory. The sovereignty of the nation is a great security, and the consequence is that in England there are Radicals, but not one Republican. In France, on the contrary, the latter are numerous and redoubtable. But we are told that the system has been tried here and did not succeed. The argument is certainly a strong one, but is that a reason to deny the advantages of the system which I advocate? When in public opinion is opposed, instead of the eligible barrier of Ministerial responsibility, the indefeasible rock of royalty, the wives of the national will, like those of the sea, rise, and the moment arrives when, with the current, tide, and wind aiding, the rock is washed away and the nation submerged. How avoid seeing the great lesson contained in events? What! because a part of the responsibility is attached to the person of the Sovereign, that that not sufficed to lose him his crown! What shall we say to those who wish that the whole liabilities should rest on a Sovereign?

M. ROUHER—For a length of time M. THIERS has been violating the Constitution.

M. GARNIER-PAGES—You discussed it in the Senate.

M. ROUHER—If we discuss the Constitution every day, we may as well declare the revolution in permanence.

M. THIERS—It is not we who decree the revolution, but you who are preparing it.

M. BAROCHE—You have arrived at predicting the overthrow, after having abdicated your past career.

M. THIERS—If the honorable Minister wishes to recall my reminiscences and his own, I believe that mine will bear the comparison.

M. BAROCHE—If I had to speak of LOUIS PHILIPPE, I should not allude to a King who died in exile, as M. THIERS has just done.

The PRESIDENT—I must remind M. THIERS that he cannot speak thus of the Constitution. If he continues I shall be obliged to call him to order.

M. THIERS—I shall not [illegible] such a rebuke. I reply to the Minister of Justice, that to the Prince to whom he refers I have given a proof of respect not often paid to a fallen King. I withdrew altogether from political contests in order not to serve any monarchy. (Movement.) The Sovereign of which I speak I have never disguised by the truth. Now, I ask, are we, as they are daily agitated in the French Chamber, or other Chambers, and we blame one not allowed to treat them. I admit that they have an excessive gravity; but I speak for the country, which, in demanding liberty, is only asking for what is right. The moment is a decisive one. What part will France take in the two great peoples, unless forced by inexorable necessities to draw the sword. But the country alone should have the right of deciding on so important a resolution. France must not be exposed, on rising some fine morning, to receive her military orders to march to the Rhine. Thus, liberty at this moment means the power of the nation to decide on peace or war. To do so is the right, and the dearest interest of its existence.

REMARKS OF MINISTER ROUHER.

M. ROUHER said: I rise with a deep feeling of sadness. During the last six years that I have taken part in your labors I have seen the liberties of the country increased, the influence of the Legislature extended, and each day marked by some new progress; and yet now, in the last moments of the session, a discussion is raised on our fundamental institutions and the bases of authority, as if we were the day after a revolution and had a Constitution to make. Are we to sweep away prosperous institutions for the sake of some Utopian ideas which have been dearly paid by two successive revolutions? But you deny the progress attained; you say that the country has no liberty, whether individual, of the Press, electoral or parliamentary. But let us see. Who has developed personal freedom and restricted the rigor of former legislations relative to imprisonment for debt, and preventive imprisonment? Who but the Chamber and the Government? There remains, it is true, the law of 1858 on manœuvres tending to excite hatred and contempt of the authorities; but compare it with article 91 of the Penal Code as applied when M. THIERS was in power. And liberty of the Press? The honorable gentleman thinks that the journals ought to be allowed to say what they please. I do not know whether he is right, but such was not always his opinion, for had he formerly thought so, the law of 1852 would never have taken place. There may, however, be some shade of truth in what he says. Much patience, and often much disdain, must be observed toward the Press, and journals should not always be prosecuted; but the Government cannot, by abandoning the law, abolish the guarantees which the Chamber has constituted in the interests of society. M. THIERS has spoken of the right of meeting, but did not this assembly vote the bill to permit public assemblages, whereas he passed the law of 1834 which forbade the people to concert together for any purpose whatever? He also fears that the ballot-boxes may be tampered with at elections; but can he suppose that any one, by violating the seals, would expose himself to a severe punishment? When a man arrives at such a degree of mistrust of his fellows and of institutions he ceases to be an impartial judge and does not deserve to be listened to by the country. The honorable Deputy pretends that universal suffrage is not free, and, in order to justify that theory, alleges that the votes of the urban populations are swamped by those of the rural districts. The Constitution declares that the departments should be divided by fractions of 35,000 electors; how, therefore, would you prevent the towns being a secondary element when they represent only ten millions of inhabitants, while the country parts contain twenty-six millions? The Government has no wish to create categories, it desires to appeal to the entire nation without distinction of place of residence between landowners and workmen, or between the industrial and agricultural populations, for to all it can address a frank and sincere language. To the middle and wealthier classes which represent the intelligence of the nation it can say: Yes, you have a capricious temper and a national inclination for criticism, but we do not contest your legitimate desire to control. Only have confidence in the Government which has always advanced in a career of progress, and do not hurry forward before the road has been well prepared. The new liberties we have accorded are now being used as offensive arms against our institutions. Let me add that the more intelligent classes of the departments are already becoming tired of the Liberal ardor manifested here, because they perceive your revolutionary hopes. We say to the workmen, we do not ask from you an ephemeral popularity; we are no socialists, improvised under the pressure of interpellations; but we have always practised the rules of justice, the laws of equity, and the principles of equality. As to the agricultural masses—ah! they excite your uneasiness. They have preserved in their hearts the hereditary worship of NAPOLEON. You accuse them of want of the intelligence of the [illegible] —the doctrines of which were forced on us by fire and sword, by confiscation and penal laws—he says that "Ireland is more Catholic at this moment than it has ever been before," and he adds "that it is more Roman than any other Catholic country in Europe. What is more," he continues, "from Ireland has come to England whatever there is of power that belongs to the Papal system in this country, and from Ireland has overflowed and settled on the continent of America a very great and Catholic interest." The facts thus stated constitute the greatest privilege of this island of saints. Let us endeavor to preserve this glory acquired for us by our fathers. To do so we must have recourse to the protection of Heaven; for, unless God keeps the house, in vain do they watch who keep it. Above all, we must be devotedly attached to the one true Church, obedient children to the Apostolic See, and always anxious to sanctify ourselves by prayer and good works. The peace of our Lord be with you.

Your faithful servant,

†PAUL CARD. CULLEN.

DUBLIN, March 25.

Attempted Robbery of an Express Car.

From the Selma (Ala.) Times, April 15.

We learn from Mr. MILLS, mail agent, that a daring attempt was made to rob the express car on the Selma, Rome and Dalton Railroad, on Sunday night. About 12 o'clock at night, at a station a few miles beyond Rome, while the train was stopped to take on freight, a party of men succeeded in detaching the express car, which was left in front of the train, and were only waiting for the train to pass to commence the work of robbery. Fortunately, the noise made by the robbers attracted the attention of those on the train, and the alarm was given. When the bold robbers took to the woods without having secured any booty.

GENERAL CAN

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—APRIL 17, 1869.

$10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '62	121	10 Bank of N. Y.	325
$20,000 U.S. 5-20 C., '64, c	116	22 Bk. of Commerce	125¼
$5,000 do.	116	30 do.	125¼
20,000 do.	116¾	30 March. Exc. Bank	117
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65	118	10 Metropolitan B'k	140
15,500 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new	115	6 Cent. Nat. Bank	105
20,000 do.	115	10 do.	105¼
20,000 do.	115¼	22 do. bck. call	105¾
20,000 do.	b2 115¼	100 Quick. Min.Co.	02
20,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67	115¼	100 Canton Co.	63
20,000 do.	115	100 Mariposa Min.	13
5,000 U.S. 6s, 10-40 C.	106	10 Pacific Mail	94¼
10,000 U. S. 6s Cur.	104¼	100 do.	94¾
3,000 Tenn.6s, 6s, x c.	69	200 Amer. M. U. Ex.	49
15,000 Tenn. 6s, new	66¼	100 do.,bck. call	49¾
5,000 Va. 6s, 6s, x c.	67¾	100 U. S. Express	80¾
1,000 do.	68	200 Hudson	140¾
5,000 Va. 6s, 6s, new, bck. call	60¾	100 do.	140¾
5,000 N. C.6s, New	34¾	400 Reading	97
3,000 N. C. 6s, old	61	5 Ill. Central	141
7,000 N. Y. S. 6s, Bkg. L. R.	110	100 do.,bck. call	142
10,000 Mo. 6s	67	10 C., C., Cin. & Ind.	71¾
5,000 Hudson R. M.	102¾	100 do.	72
3,000 Mich. S. R. M.	86¼	25 do.,bck. call	72
11,000 Tol. & W. con. conv. bds.	62	100 Chic. & R. I.	94¾
6,000 C. & R. I. & P. 6s	95	200 do.	94¾
2,000 Gt. West. M. M.	31	50 Chic. & N. W. Pf.	79¾
3,000 Chic. R.& Q. 6s	110¼	40 N. Y. & N. H. stk	200
5,000 P., Ft. W. & C. 1st M.	81	200 M. & St. P. Pf.	66¾
18,000 C., Cin. & Ind. Con. 1st M.	82¼	200 Del., L. & W.	113
14,000 do.	82¼	40 do.	113¾
20,000 do.	82¼	200 T., W. & W.	71¾
40,000 do.	82¼	100 do.,bck.	b2 72
7,000 do.	82¾	12 N. H. & Hart.	200
9,000 do.,bk call	82¾	50 Morris & Essex	67¾
5,000 N. Y. & N. H. 6s Bds.	94	50 Chic & Mil.	56¾
5,000 Mar. Tree. 1st M.	68	25 H. & S. J. Pf.	111
9,000 W. U. T. 7s, bds.	88	100 Col., C. & In. Con.	42
30,000 Morris & Ess. 2d	91	50 do.	42¾
4,000 Tol. & W. 2d M.	56	100 do.,bck	42¾
1,000 C. & R.I.1st M.,E	90¼	100 do.,bck	42¾
1,000 N. J.Cen. 1st M.	90¾	50 P., Ft.W. & C.	122

SECOND BOARD—1½ P. M.

$3,000 U.S. 6s, '81, C.	117¼	27,000 U.S. 5-20 R., '67	114¾
1,500 U. S. 5-20 C.'64	115¾	10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67, c	115
2,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65	117¾	2,000 do.	116
27,500 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new	115	5,000 U.S. 5s,10-40 C.	106

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

$5,000 Mo. St. 6s	88¾	200 Mil. & St. P. Pf.	66¾
100 Adams Ex.	59½	100 do.	c 66¾
500 Quicksilver	22	600 Chic & Mil.	55¾
100 Canton Co.	63	200 do.	b10 55¾
300 do.	63¾	500 do.	c 55¾
200 Mariposa Pref.	38¾	200 do.	b5 55¾
100 Pacific Mail	c 94¾	100 Fort Wayne	122¾
200 do.	94¾	300 Mich. S. & N. I.	99¾
400 West. U. Tel.	41¾	200 do.	c 99¾
200 do.	b5 41¾	200 do.	b5 99¾
500 do.	c 41¾	200 Clev. & Pitts.	92
200 do.	b5 41¾	200 do.	91¾
100 do.	b10 41¾	200 do.	b5 92¾
400 New-York Cen.	156¾	200 do.	92¾
200 do.	c 156¾	200 do.	b10 92¾
200 do.	b5 156¾	400 do.	b5 92¾
800 do.	156¾	1000 do.	c 92¾
300 do.	b10 156¾	600 Lake Shore R.	93¾
200 do.	b5 156¾	200 do.	b10 93¾
200 Harlem	c 138¾	300 do.	b5 93¾
200 Reading	95¾	400 Chic. R. I. & P.	127¾
200 do.	94¾	200 do.	c 127¾
200 do.	c 95	200 do.	128
200 do.	b5 95¾	100 do.	c 128
100 Alt. & T. H.	39¾	200 Chi. & N. W.	84¾
200 Mil. & St. P.	79¾	200 do.	b5 84¾
100 do.	b60 80	300 do.	c 84¾
100 Mil. & St. P. Pf.	c 86¾	400 do.	b5 84
100 do.	b10 86¾	200 Chi.& N. W.Pf.	b6
200 do.	86¾	100 do.	c 86¾
100 do.	c 86¾	100 do.	b10 86¾
100 do.	b5 86¾	200 do.	86¾

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

$10,000 Tenn. St. 6s	69	200 Hudson	140
6% coup.	100	100 T., W. & W.	71
5,000 Tenn.6s, New	66¼	100 do.	b10 72¾
80 American Ex.	59½	200 Fort Wayne	122¾
100 Adams Ex.	59½	200 Ohio & Mis.	32¾
100 Mar. U. Ex.	15½	200 do.	b5 32
100 Quicksilver	22¼	200 do.	b15 34¾
200 Mar. Pf.	38¾	100 do.	c 32¾
100 do.	b5 38¾	200 do.	b10 34
100 do.	c 38¾	200 M. St. & N. I.	b5 99¾
100 Mariposa	32¾	200 do.	c 99¾
200 Pacific Mail	94¾	100 do.	b5 99¾
800 West. U. Tel.	b5 41¾	100 do.	99¾
100 do.	c 41¾	600 Clev. & Pitts.	92¾
500 do.	41¾	200 do.	b5 92
100 do.	b10 41¾	600 do.	92
400 New-York Cen.	156¾	200 do.	b10 92¾
200 do.	c 156¾	200 do.	b5 92¾
200 do.	b5 156¾	400 do.	b5 92¾
800 do.	156¾	1000 do.	c 92¾
300 do.	b10 156¾	600 Lake Shore R.	93¾
200 do.	b5 156¾	200 do.	b10 93¾
200 Harlem	c 138¾	300 do.	b5 93¾
200 Reading	95¾	400 Chic. R. I. & P.	127¾
200 do.	95¾	200 do.	c 127¾
200 do.	c 95	200 do.	128
200 do.	b5 95¾	100 do.	c 128
100 Alt. & T. H.	39¾	200 Chi. & N. W.	84¾
200 Mil. & St. P.	79¾	200 do.	c 84¾
100 do.	b60 80	300 do.	84¾
100 Mil. & St. P. Pf.	c 86¾	400 do.	b5 84
100 do.	b10 86¾	200 Chi.& N. W.Pf.	b6
200 do.	86¾	100 do.	c 86¾
100 do.	c 86¾	100 do.	b10 86¾
100 do.	b5 86¾	200 do.	86¾

NEW NATIONAL BOARD—NOON.

$20,000 Va. St. 6s, ex.c	59	200 Clev. & Pitts	91¾
10,000 Ga. St. 7s	94¾	100 Quicksilver	22¾
2,000 N. Car. 6s	34¾	100 do.	22¾
15,000 do.	40¾	100 do.	b2 22¾
40,000 N. C. 6s, new	34¾	200 West. Un. Tel.	41¾
10,000 Mo. St. 6s	87	100 do.	c 41¾
30,000 La. St. 6s	73¾	100 do.	b5 41¾
1,000 La. 6s, L. Bds.	68	100 do.	c 41¾
5,000 Ala. 5s	39¾	100 do.	b10 42
100 Mariposa	32¾	100 do.	b5 42
100 do.	32¾	100 do.	b10 42
100 Wells, Fargo	31	100 Pacific Mail	94¾
100 U. S. Ex. Co.	50	100 do.	b2 94¾
100 do.	50	100 do.	94¾
100 Mich. Southern	99¾	100 N. Y. Cen. R.	156¾
200 do.	b5 99¾	100 do.	156¾
100 Chi. & N. W.	b5 83¾	100 Harlem	b5 138¾
100 do.	83¾	400 do.	138¾
300 Erie	94	200 Reading	94¾
200 do.	b5 94¾	100 do.	94¾
200 do.	94¾	200 do.	b5 95
200 March. Un. Ex.	15¾	200 do.	b10 95
100 do.	b5 15¾	400 do.	95
100 do.	15¾	100 Ohio & Mis.	32¾
100 do.	c 15¾	100 do.	b5 32¾
100 do.	15¾	100 do.	b5 34
100 Am. M. U. Ex.	49	100 Chi. & R.I.	b5 128¾
100 do.	49	100 do.	128¾
100 do.	c 49	100 do.	b5 127

MONDAY, April 19—A. M.

The Trade and Money affairs of the past week show a very decided improvement on the state of business of the previous fortnight, which was more or less unfavorably affected by the dearness of Money and the difficulty of negotiating ordinary and even fair Merchant paper on any reasonable terms for the borrower. During this stringency, the Brokers of the Stock Exchange, including some of the heaviest buyers of the Public Funds, openly bought their Money in the market, on the best terms they could make, which were frequently equivalent to ¾@¾ of one ⅌ cent. a day] additional to the ordinary interest of 7 ⅌ cent. per annum. And they found their profit in it, in the end, as the extraordinary spectacle was presented, of a stubborn rise in the Funds and the Railways while the most extravagant rates known on the Street for six months past, were being paid to carry on the speculation. It was supposed by many parties on the Street, that following out this seeming "rule of contraries," Stocks might go down with the lower price of Money, but when the latter was fairly brought down to 7 ⅌ cent. simple interest, near the close of the week, it was found that a new lease had been taken on the upward speculation of the Exchange, and the closing quotations of Saturday show an advance of 1@1½ ⅌ cent. on the Public Funds, and from 2 to 3 ⅌ cent. on most of the Railways, (and in the case of Rock Island 8 ⅌ cent.,) over the last figures of the previous week.

The importations continue heavy, particularly in General Foreign Merchandise, embracing the articles of Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Metals, &c., to the consumption of which, by the country, there seems to be no limit, as affected by high duties. A considerable portion of the current entries, however, pass into bond, so that in April, as in March, the amounts actually marketed, and upon which Customs are paid, will prove several millions less than the apparent importations. The Customs, at the same time, continue ahead of last season, and notwithstanding the offers of the Secretary of the Treasury to prepay both his May and July Gold Interest, the accumulation of Gold, in the New-York Office, for the fortnight, is $4,088,000, and the Gold averages of the City Banks have run down about $3,000,000, and now stand nearly nine millions lower than this time last Spring. The next average, however, will probably show an improvement, from the effect of the receipts of $3,408,000 from England and France, and the increase of interest payments by the Treasury. The speculators in the Gold Room have availed of the advantage of the comparatively light supply outside the Treasury, and the apparent purpose of the Secretary to make no other immediate disposition of his large surplus than to prepay his Interest, to make at least one close "corner," and are supposed to be preparing for another before the bulk of the May interest is called for. The same parties appear to have what is sometimes called a "grape-vine telegraph" to the inmost recesses and secrets of the Cabinet at Washington on our foreign relations, and a "war" with Spain about Cuba, or a "difficulty" with England about the pirate *Alabama* is a daily occurrence on Broad-street or in the Gold Room.

In the line of Domestic Exports, a fair return for the week is made at this port, while from the Cotton ports of the South about 35,000 bales of that staple went direct to Great Britain and the Continent. These shipments and the Exchange made here against U. S. 5-20s and other Stocks, have kept the supply of Foreign Bills, notwithstanding large current settlements for Foreign Merchandise, and the receipt of two and a half millions of gold largely ahead of the demand, so that the rate on London is still about 2 ⅌ cent. below the point which would call for a resumption of outward Specie shipments.

An event of the week, rather out of the ordinary course of the Railway interest, was the appearance of the official report of the Gould-Fisk administration of the Erie Road for the Railway year, ending 30th September, 1868. The results, taken in connection with the more recent admission of Mr. GOULD to the Legislature that $20,000,000—as one time as much as $28,000,000—had been added to the Common Stock since the regular return made to the State Engineer, may well constitute and be pronounced, in the words of the *Financial Chronicle*, "one of the most extraordinary transactions ever witnessed in financial circles." The question presented by the figures now before the public, and which is of especial interest to the Stock and unsecured £ Bondholders and which may become vital also to the common creditors on current bills and accounts payable, is, "*Where has all the Money gone?*" Compared with the previous annual report, (and adding the last 200,000 new Shares, for which about $8,000,000 in cash is supposed to have been received last October and November,) the following changes are remarkable:

1. Increase of Common Stock $21,191,000
2. Increase of Bills Payable 1,322,270
3. Increase of £ Bonds 985,320
4. Gross Traffic $14,272,872, an increase of 49,000
5. Preferred Dividends withheld 607,952
Making a total of $24,350,542
Add new stock since report 20,000,000
Grand total $44,350,542

Although the following explanations are not all apparent on the face of the report, they reduce this vast sum of *forty-four millions*, added in a single year to the Stock and Debt of the Company, to something nearly represented by the discounts of from 30 to 60 ⅌ cent. on the sales of the new stock, and by the mysterious figures of $12,502,598 in "Cash and Cash items," which, from subsequent occurrences appear to have been wholly unavailable—although no doubt in somebody's hands or represented by sort of traps—either for the liquidation of $6,227,236 "Accounts payable," or to arrest the further issue of $20,000,000 Common Capital at 40 cents on the dollar.

1. From the increase of common stock $21,191,000
Deduct the Drew hypothecation 3,000,000
Leaving new issues $18,191,000
Sold at about 35 per cent. discount 6,367,000
And yielding in cash about $10,773,700
2. To the increase of floating debt $1,322,270
Add proceeds of Drew stock at 60 per cent. 1,800,000
Making actual difference $3,122,270
This item stood in report of 1867 ..... $4,444,540
And included debt to Drew 1,400,000
Leaving accounts payable $1,044,540
And in the present report they appear as $6,227,236
Increase, as above, of floating debt $5,182,696
Less increase of accounts receivable 3,060,696
Balance $2,122,000
3. From the increase of £ bonds $985,320
Deduct discount in London, say 197,000
Probable cash realized $788,320
4. Gross traffic ..... 1867. $14,317,312 ..... 1868. $14,272,872
Expenses 10,821,317 11,126,000
Net ..... $3,495,995 ..... $3,044,872
Interest, rents and taxes 2,988,433 2,921,911
For dividends ..... $1,000,561 ..... $122,961
From the foregoing it would appear that the new administration of the Road received
In Cash for Stock and Bonds about $11,626,000
And they made a net addition to floating debt of 3,224,000
And are supposed to have paid discounts between ⅌ cent. and 70 ⅌ cent. on $3,250,000 in settlement with Drew $800,000
And since the report for 200,000 new shares 120,000
Together $15,822,710
Against which they have spent on Road and Equipment $7,320,898
And to have increased their Cash and Cash items, $1,110,434 in 1867 to $12,502,598 in 1868 11,392,164
Buffalo and Bradford Road 1,200,000
Lake Erie steamers 320,000
Added to Stock of supplies 844,000
..... $20,876,110
Discrepancy $5,053,400

The figures for new Road and Equipment, so large in amount for a single year as $7,320,898, seem, from a close examination of the Report, quite as mysterious as the $12,502,598 Cash and Cash items. It would be some satisfaction, no doubt, to the Stockholders of both classes, whose hopes of Dividend have been rendered almost if not quite desperate, and to the unsecured £ Bondholders, who are in peril of being made the next victims, to know that any such sum had been honestly or judiciously spent on the improvement of the property, or that there is anything in the way of new roadway or new equipment to show for a reasonable part of it. *But, according to the Report itself*, only 14 miles have been added to the track; that the same 371 locomotives figure in 1867 and in 1868; that the 190 passenger cars of 1867 are reduced to 187, and the 450 emigrant and baggage cars of 1867 are reduced to 300, while the additions to the inferior equipment amount to about 600, box, cattle, platform and coal cars.

The weekly averages of the Associated Local and National Banks in the Clearing-house of this City, for the week ending Saturday last, April 17, compare as follows with the previous week and with the corresponding week last year; to which we add the specie and currency balances in the New-York office of the United States Treasury at these dates, respectively:

	April 10, '69.	April 17, '69.	April 18, '68.
Decrease in Loans			$2,298,948
Decrease in Specie			262,776
Increase in other Legal Tenders			2,322,016
Increase in Deposits			707,914
Decrease in Circulation			172,914
	April 10, '69.	April 17, '69.	April 18, '68.
National Capital	$73,667,700	$74,667,700	$74,667,700
Local Capital	9,962,000	9,962,000	9,962,000
Total Capital	$83,679,700	$84,629,216	$84,629,216
Loans	354,920,004	352,154,033	347,455,277
Gold and Gold Notes	18,779,643	18,311,778	8,794,543
Other Legal Tender	30,239,488	31,031,388	38,446,788
Deposits	181,552,722	177,202,494	171,495,580
Circulation	34,232,551	34,425,765	34,602,900
In Sub-Treasury	104,364,079	98,972,576	86,798,196

The Bank Statement published to-day exhibits the following relative strength of the movement, in the point of lawful Money Security, to the previous statement. The Banks owed:

	Apr. 10, '69.	Apr. 17, '69.	Apr. 18, '68.
On deposits	$171,488,922	$172,248,494	$161,893,522
Circulation	34,032,551	34,425,765	34,318,951
Total	$205,104,940	$206,640,260	$216,051,304
25 ⅌ cent. would be	$51,276,235	$51,660,065	$54,012,776
They held: In Gold and Greenbacks	17,499,275	18,813,027	27,810,303
Excess	$36,166,960	$37,153,001	$13,697,526

The sales of Gold Saturday were 138¾@¾ ⅌ cent. through the forenoon; the market steady, and the Cash Gold for prompt delivery working easily. Late in the day the sales advanced to 139⅝@139⅞ ⅌ cent., and the closing transactions were indicative of a firmer confidence on the part of the speculative buyers for the rise. No special cause beyond this feeling was assigned for the stiffness of the Gold Room at the close of business. The Foreign Exchanges were steady on the basis of 109⅞@110 ⅌ cent. for 60-day Bankers' Bills on London. The Treasury Office received for the week for Gold Customs, $3,420,022, and paid out for Gold Interest $659,024. The receipts of Gold from England on Monday and Thursday amount to $1,400,000. The Bank loss on their Gold averages of the week $902,764. They gain $2,256,555 in Greenbacks, and on their general line of Deposits over $14. The Loans and Discounts are $2,766,948 lower than on last Monday; though this contraction has probably been turned in the last day or two, as some of the large Banks are now moderately free lenders, on call, owing to their recuperation in Country Bank balances and the partial return of Greenbacks from the interior of the State and from Pennsylvania and other quarters. The Money market of the week closed at 7 ⅌ cent. Currency Interest on the rate of the Street.

In addition to the above-mentioned $1,400,000 in Gold from England, the steamer *Allemania*, from Havre, delivered the following sums on Saturday:

To A. Belmont & Co.	$[illegible]
To A. Gottel & Co.	$[illegible]
To Rutter & Rosa	$[illegible]
Total	$1,000,000

The Import Entries for the past week, including the Dry Goods return in our last paper, amount to $7,850,187, against the total entries of $4,660,449 same week last year. The Export Clearances of Domestic Produce amount to $4,617,266, against $4,731,559 same week last year. The export of Specie amounts to $66,875, against $1,626,499 same week last year. The Customs of the week are $2,420,022. The receipts of Cotton, coastwise and by railroad, are 5,970 bales. The number of emigrant passengers arrived during the week, 4,782.

The Gold values of the Import Entries of Foreign Merchandise, at New-York, since July 1, 1868, are as follows, the figures being official to April 1, and since semi-official from the Customs-house—the entries of Foreign Specie being omitted:

July	$28,202,213	January	$29,227,321
August	23,113,900	February	24,944,835
September	22,276,520	March	28,021,622
October	26,202,000	April 1	7,922,123
November	16,028,004	April 10	7,969,187
December	12,021,287	April 17	7,850,187
Total to date since July 1			$228,015,455
Against same time 1867			190,103,457
Increase since July 1			$38,913,998

The Currency value of the Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods from New-York, since July 1, 1868, is as follows:

July	$11,071,915	January	$13,182,017
August	12,587,188	February	10,934,512
September	12,203,940	March	12,888,005
October	14,708,561	April 1	5,070,964
November	14,026,792	April 10	3,617,266
December	14,097,351		
Total since July 1			$134,714,124
Against same time last year			144,207,266
Decrease since July 1			$10,493,142

Gold, April 17, 1868 ..... 138¼ ⅌ cent.
Gold, April 18, 1868 ..... 138¾ ⅌ cent.

The Exports of Specie of all descriptions from New-York, since July 1, 1868, are as follows:

July	$10,894,859	January	3,214,209
August	4,060,000	February	$3,320,000
September	1,954,722	March	2,389,005
October	1,609,792	April 1	665,805
November	1,161,005	April 10	229,250
December	1,717,505	April 17	66,875
Total since July 1			$31,334,947
Against same time last year			46,075,125
Decrease since July 1			$14,740,178

The deliveries of California Gold and Silver at New-York since July 1, 1868, are as follows:

July	$1,112,084	January	$1,502,328
August	1,254,007	February	1,322,528
September	1,251,000	March	1,500,000
October	931,725	April 1	260,619
November	1,102,919	April 9	222,306
December	784,434		
Total since July 1			$13,742,549
Against same time last year			27,134,209
Decrease since July 1			$13,391,660

The following are the Customs Receipts in Gold and the Interest paid on the Public Debt in Gold, at the New-York office of the United States Treasury since July 1, 1868:

Customs received.		Gold interest paid.	
July	$[illegible]	July	$[illegible]
August	12,208,000	August	1,322,440
September	12,270,000	September	2,322,128
October	12,400,000	October	941,440
November	9,450,000	November	14,495,000
December	8,027,000	December	2,322,128
January	9,700,000	January	12,112,000
February	12,270,000	February	2,322,128
April 1	1,316,000	April 1	97,000
April 10	2,700,000	April 10	627,000
April 17	2,420,000	April 16	659,000
Total	$101,331,000	Total	$38,018,720
To date, 1868	$1,407,000	To date, 1868	53,072,157

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

	April 10, '69.	April 17, '69.	Vac.
Amer. Gold Coin	138¾@138¾	139¼@139¾	1¾@¾
Old U. S. 5-20s, 1862	120 @121	121 @122	1¼@¾
Consolidated 5-20s	115¾@115¾	116 @116¼	1¾@¾
U. S. 5-20s, 1865, old	115¾@115¾	116 @116¼	1¾@¾
New-York Central	155¾@156	158¾@159	3¾@3
Rock Island	124 @126	126 @128	2 @2
Michigan Southern	97¾@98	98 @98¾	¾@¾
Hudson River	140¾@140¾	140¾@140¾	¾@¾
Northwestern	84 @84¾	84 @84¾	¾@¾
Fort Wayne and Chicago	121¾@122¾	122 @123	1¼@¾
Cleveland and Pittsburg	90 @91	90 @91	1 @1
Illinois	96 @96¾	96 @96¾	¾@¾
Northwestern Preferred	70 @70¾	70 @71¾	1 @1
Ohio and Mississippi	32¾@33	33 @33¾	¾@¾
Pacific Mail	93¾@94	94 @94¾	¾@¾
St. Paul Common	64¾@65	65 @65¾	¾@¾
St. Paul Common	79 @79¾	79¾@80	¾@¾
Toledo and Wabash	69 @71¾	71¾	2¾@2
Toledo and Wabash	84¾@85	85 @85¾	¾@¾
Mariposa Preferred	38¾@39¾	39¾	1 @¾

On the Stock Exchange there was a further advance in the Public Funds of ¼@⅝ ⅌ cent. on the 5-20s July and January Interest, and a firm demand for nearly all the other Gold-bearing Bonds. The Currency 6 ⅌ cents advanced to 104¾ ⅌ cent. The Border State Bonds were all higher than on Friday; the Virginias 8s, new Tennessees 66¾, and North Carolinas, new, 54¾ ⅌ cent. The Railways were generally strong and upward, and although no late Boards were held, the business was active for Saturday. Pacific Mail, Mariposas, Canton, &c., participated in the prevailing buoyancy of the market.

At 5 o'clock P. M. the following quotations were made as compared with Friday night:

	Friday.	Saturday.
United States 10-40s	106	106
United States 5-20s of 1862	120¾	121
United States 5-20s of 1867	115	115¾
American Gold Coin	138¾	139¾
Bills on London, 60 days	108	109
New Bonds of Tennessee	66¾	66¾
Virginia Bonds, old	57	58
Missouri Bonds	87	87
North Carolina Bonds, new	54¾	54¾
New-York Central	155¾	156¾
Reading Railway	94¾	95¾
Chicago and Rock Island	127¾	128
Northwest Common	84¾	84¾
Northwest Preferred	86	86¾
Michigan Southern	99¾	99¾
Pittsburg and Fort Wayne	122	122½
Cleveland and Pittsburg	91¾	90
Pacific Mail Company	94¾	94¾
St. Paul Preferred	86¾	86¾
St. Paul Common	79¾	79½
Toledo and Wabash	71¾	73¾
Ohio and Mississippi	33¾	34
Mariposa Preferred	39¾	39¾
Lake Shore	90	90
Hudson River	147¾	148¾

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States at the close of business:

6⅌ cent. coup., 1881	117¾	5-20 reg., 1867	114¾
5-20 reg., 1862	111	5-20 coup., 1867	115¾
5-20 coup., 1862	121	5-20 coup., 1868	115¾
5-20 reg., 1864	114¾	Ind. coup., 1871	113¾
5-20 coup., 1864	116	6⅌ cent. coup., 1874	113¾
5-20 reg., 1865	111	10-40 reg.	106
5-20 coup., 1865	116	10-40 coup.	106
5-20 coup., 5s, n. i.	115¾	6s Currency	104¾

And the following for the State Bonds:

Ill. 6⅌ c. '70, aft '79	109¾	Mo., H. & St. Jo. Is.	80
Ill. 6⅌ c. coupons	77	Louisiana 6s	72
Ill. 6⅌ c. coupons, '79	109¾	Louisiana 6s	30
Ill. War Loan	109¾	Alabama 5s	25
Indiana 5⅌ c.	96	N. Y. Coupon B. Loan	100¾
Michigan 6⅌ c. '72	100	N. Y. 6⅌ c. Canal '72	100
Michigan 6⅌ c. '78	100	N. Y. 6⅌ c. Canal '73	101¾
Tenn. 6s, ex cou.	69¾	N. Y. 6⅌ c. Canal '75	101¾
Tenn. 6s, new bds	66¾	N. Y. 6⅌ c. Canal '74	101¾
Virginia 6s, old cou.	58	N. Y. 6⅌ c. Canal '75	101¾
Virginia 6s, new bds	60¾	N. Y. 6⅌ c. Canal '76	101¾
Georgia 6s	89	N. Y. 6⅌ c. Canal '77	101¾
Georgia 7s, new bds	93¾	N. Y. 5⅌ c. Canal '71	100
North Carolina 6s	61¾	N. Y. 5⅌ c. Canal '72	100
North Car. 6s n. bds	54¾	N. Y. 5⅌ c. Canal '73	100
Missouri 6s	87	N. Y. 5⅌ c. Canal '75	97

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	122	Chatham	120
Merchants'	127	Hanover	110
Mechanics'	131	Metropolitan	141¾
Union	140	Union and Leather	128
American	145	Corn Exchange	120
City	300	Imp. and Traders'	325
National	110	Central National	109¾
Seventh Ward	100	Gallatin National	110
Commerce	122¾	Ninth National	111
Mech. Bkg. Ass.	122	Tenth National	60
Ocean	105	Oriental	120

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887	98¾	Gt. West'n 1st M., '93	89¾
N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	98	Mich. S. R. I. 1st M.	89¾
N. Y. C. 6s, Subscr'n	98	Chi. R. I. & P.	93¾
Erie 6s, 1st M.	80	Morris & Essex 1st M.	87¾
Erie 7s, 1st M., '77	91	Morris & Essex 2d M.	91¾
E. R. 7s, 1st M., 1868	91¾	Pacific R. of Mo. 1st M.	103
E. R. 7s, 2d M. '71	102¾	P., Ft. W. & C. M. M.	89¾
E. R. 7s, 2d M., 1878	97	P., Ft. W. & C. 2d M.	89¾
Harlem 1st M.	110	Chen. & P. 2d M.	65
Mich. C. 5⅌ ct. '72-'73	113	Clev. & P. 5th M.	78¾
Mich. C. R. 1st M.	90¾	Clev. & Pitts. con.	91
R. & P. 5⅌ c. 2d M.	110	Mil. & St. P. 1st M.	102¾
Mich. S. & N. I. 1st M.	99¾	Mil. & St. P. 1st M. L. G.	102¾
P., R. & Gran. by M.	80	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.	84¾
Alton & T. H. 1st M.	61	Mil. & St. Paul 2d M.	60¾
Alton & T. H. 2d M.	35	Mil. & St. P. L. G. 7s	87
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pref	60	Chi. & N. W. S. F.	90
Chi. & N. W. Int. bds.	81	N. Y. and N. Haven 6s	90
Ogn. 7⅌ ct. gun.	94	Mac. Trustee Cer.	87
Hart. & N. H. 7s, '69	100	Am. Dk. & Imp. trs.	95
Del., L. & W. 1st M.	93	Spring. Union bonds	80
Del., L. & W. 2d M.	93	Tol. Peoria & W. R. D.	65
Tol. & W. 2d M.	68	Tol. Peoria & W. W. D.	50
Tol. & W. Equip. bds	97	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st M.	111
Tol. & W. C. C. & P. F.	69	Ced. Falls & Min. R. R.	75
Gt. West'n 1st M. '88	89	Iron Mountain bonds	84¾
Gt. West'n 1st M. '93	89		

The day's business at the offices of the United States Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Total receipts, $[illegible]; total payments, $[illegible]; balance, $[illegible]. The receipts inside for Customs, $204,000; for Gold Notes, $77,000.

The Toledo *Blade* has the following abstract of the annual report of the Michigan Southern Road, to be presented to the general meeting of stockholders at Toledo next week:

"The report of the officers of the Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad for the year ending Feb. 28, 1869, just out. It shows this road to be in a very satisfactory condition. The directors report the following figures for the past two years:

	Feb. 28, 1869.	Feb. 28, 1868.
From freight	$3,024,412	$2,722,549
From passengers	1,725,816	1,600,107
From mails	52,798	54,745
From express	120,274	108,000
From rents	32,784	32,772
From all other sources	30,320	36,040
Total	$5,034,404	$4,747,213
Operating expenses	3,676,075

FINANCIAL.

INDIANAPOLIS AND VINCENNES RAILROAD COMPANY

First Mortgage Forty-year Bonds.

Interest Seven Per Cent. per Annum,

Payable February and August, in the City of New-York. Guaranteed, jointly and severally, by

THE INDIANAPOLIS, CINCINNATI AND LAFAYETTE RAILROAD CO.
THE PITTSBURG, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILWAY CO.
THE COLUMBUS, CHICAGO AND INDIANA CENTRAL RAILWAY CO.;

The latter guarantee being indorsed by the

Pennsylvania Central Railroad Co.

Issue restricted to $2,500,000 on the entire road, which is equal to about $12,000 per mile. This road is now approaching its completion; it traverses a rich and populous district in the State of Indiana, and will soon constitute an important link in the Trunk Line, extending from the Atlantic cities to the Southwest, via Cairo.

The intrinsic value of the road itself, combined with the guarantee of four other important railroad companies, one of which ranks financially among the strongest railroad corporations in the world, render these bonds among the safest investments on the market.

We confidently recommend them as a most desirable security for parties investing for themselves or in trust for others.

Also, Shares in the Capital Stock of said Railway Company, on which Six per Cent. per annum and one half the net earnings of the road, in excess of that amount, is guaranteed to the holders in perpetuity by the same railroad corporations.

A limited quantity of these choice securities are offered for sale on favorable terms by

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 25 NASSAU-STREET.

BANKING HOUSE OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

NEW-YORK, PHILADELPHIA AND WASHINGTON.

NO. 20 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

We buy, sell and exchange, at most liberal rates, all issues of

GOVERNMENT BONDS

and bonds of Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad Company, and execute orders for purchase and sale of

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

WE NEGOTIATE RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL LOANS, receive deposits, subject to check, allowing interest, and transact a general banking business.

JAY COOKE & CO.

HATCH, FOOTE & CO.
BANKERS,
AND DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, STOCKS, &c.

Buy and Sell all issues of

U. S. BONDS

at MARKET RATES.
No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

BANKING HOUSE OF

Geo. Opdyke & Co.
25 Nassau-st.
CORNER OF CEDAR-ST.

DEPOSITS received subject to check at sight, and interest allowed at the rate of FOUR per Cent. per annum.

CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT issued, bearing interest, payable on demand, or after fixed dates.

COLLECTIONS made on all points in the United States, Canada, and Europe, at lowest rates.

Coupons also collected, and all net proceeds promptly accounted for.

ORDERS promptly executed for the purchase and sale of Gold; also, Government and other Securities.

LOANS negotiated.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
NO. 18 WALL-ST.,
Issue letters of credit for
TRAVELERS,
Available in all the principal cities of Europe, through
DREXEL, HARJES & CO.,
NO. 31 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS.

JAMES ROBB, KING & CO.,
NO. 16 WALL-ST.
LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR TRAVELERS.
DRAW Short-Sight Exchange on PARIS.
Sterling Bills at Sight or Sixty Days, on
THE CITY BANK, LONDON.
MESSRS. ROBERT BENSON & CO. | LONDON.
Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the New-York Stock Exchange.

SOWLES BROTHERS & CO.,
BANKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
NO. 12 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,
No. 19 William-st., New-York,
No. 36 State-st., Boston.
Make advances on American securities and cash coupons on demand. Bills on the United States or England bought and sold. Circular credits cashed.
Letters of Credit issued in Europe addressed to our care will be forwarded or delivered.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.
Issue Letters of Credit, for Travelers' use, on
MESSRS. ROTHSCHILD,
in Paris, London, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Vienna, and their correspondents in all principal cities of Europe; also, make Telegraphic transfers on
CALIFORNIA AND EUROPE.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
Issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY
OF THE
CITY OF NEW-YORK,
No. 236 BROADWAY, April 14, 1869.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, for the election of thirteen trustees for the ensuing year, whose term expires, and two trustees for the first class, and two trustees for the third class, to fill vacancies; and also for the election of three inspectors for the next election, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 236 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 27th inst.

Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

BOSTON WATER POWER COMPANY.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Boston Water Power Company, for the choice of Directors and Clerk, and such other business as may legally come before them, will be held at the office of the Boston Water Power Company, No. 32 Washington-st., Boston, on TUESDAY, April 27, 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M. The transfer books will close on the 23d inst. By order of the Directors.

G. T. W. BRAMAN, Clerk.

BOSTON, April 15, 1869.

OFFICE OF LAKE SHORE RAILWAY CO.,
CLEVELAND, OHIO, April 8, 1869.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT A meeting of the stockholders of the Lake Shore Railway Company will be held at the office of said Company in Cleveland, Ohio, on the 8th day of May next, A. D. 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of taking into consideration and adopting or rejecting a contract for the consolidation of said Company with the Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad Company, owning a railroad extending from Toledo, Ohio, to Chicago, Illinois, which was entered into by the respective Boards of Directors of the respective Companies on the 8th day of April, 1869, and in the event of its adoption, to prescribe the manner and fix the day and place for the exchange of the certificates of shares provided for in said agreement of consolidation.

The transfer books will be closed on the 20th day of April, 1869, and reopened on the 10th day of May next.

GEORGE B. ELY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF DAVID GROMSER & CO.,
(GROMSER BUILDING),
No. 10 BEAD-ST.

$850,000 ALBANY AND BUSQUEHANNA Railroad Company Second Mortgage Seven per cent. Bonds for sale at 95 and accrued interest.

Coupons payable in New-York April and October.
Principal payable 1906.

Length of road	142 miles
Capital stock	$2,000,000
First mortgage	2,000,000
Second mortgage	2,000,000

COLUMBUS, CHICAGO AND INDIANA CENTRAL R. R. CO.,
NO. 57 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, April 15, 1869.

TRANSFER BOOKS FOR THE STOCK of this Company have been opened at the office of the Union Trust Company, in the City of New-York, who have been appointed the transfer agents.

The certificated will also be countersigned by the St. Nicholas National Bank.

By order of the Board,
R. E. SMITH, President.

ST. LOUIS AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD COMPANY.—The coupon on the first mortgage bonds of this Company maturing 1st May proximo will be paid in gold, free of Government tax, on presentation at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company on and after that day.

L. M. LAWTON, President.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT there will be a meeting of the stockholders of the Hillsdale Iron Ore Company held at its office, No. 71 Broadway, on MONDAY, the 26th of April, at 10 o'clock, for the election of Directors for the next year.

THOS. H. WAGSTAFF, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

$1,000,000 GOLD.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF THE
ST. LOUIS AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD
OF MISSOURI.

BOTH PRINCIPAL AND SIX PER CENT. INTEREST GOLD. Payable May and Nov. 1, at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in the City of New-York, who are the Trustees for the Bonds.

LENGTH OF ROAD 72 1-4 MILES.

Total amount of Bonds is $1,000,000, which is less than $14,000 per mile, and secured by a first mortgage on the whole road and entire property of the Company.

The interest on these Bonds is the same as on United States 5-20s, 1867, also due at same time; and according to present prices $1,000 5-20s will sell for nearly over one-third more than $1,000 St. J. & St. C. R.R. while the latter is equally as good security in every respect. Present price 87½ and accrued interest in currency.

For pamphlets and further particulars apply to

TURNER BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 14 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS,
REMOVED TO
NOS. 16 AND 18 NASSAU-ST.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND IN GOLD AND GOLD COUPONS.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, April 17, 1869—3 P. M.

	Buy	Sell.		Buy	Sell.
Registered, 1881	116⅝	117	5-20 Coupon, 67	118	118⅝
Coupon, 1881	117⅛	117⅜	5-20 Coupon, 68	118	118⅝
5-20 Reg., 1864	111⅝	112	10-40 Reg'ed 6	106⅝	106⅞
5-20 Coupon, 1864	112⅛	112⅜	10-40 Coupon	106	106⅜
5-20 Coupon, '65	115⅞	116⅛	Gold	132⅜	132⅝
5-20 Coupon, '65	117⅛	118	U. S. Cur. Fnd	104⅞	105
5-20 Coupon, '67					
Jan. and July	115	115⅛			

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION.
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

Gibson, Beadleston & Co.,
BANKERS,
NO. 10 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK,
GIVE NOTICE

That their arrangements are perfect and unsurpassed for making

COLLECTIONS

at the lowest rates and with prompt returns in any part of the UNION and BRITISH PROVINCES.

ALSO, for the negotiation of Loans on Merchandise, in store and afloat.

6 PER CENT. ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

BLAKE, BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 52 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
AND NO. 8 STATE-ST., BOSTON,
EXCHANGE ON LONDON,
BUY AND SELL
DEALERS IN COMMERCIAL PAPER.
BUY AND SELL
MASSACHUSETTS AND NEW-YORK STATE BONDS,
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD STRICTLY ON COMMISSION.

NEW-HAVEN AND NORTHAMPTON COMPANY.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., April, 1869.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.—The new seven per cent. bonds of this Company, having 20 years to run, are now ready for exchange with such holders of those falling due 10th July next as may wish to do so. The coupons are payable 10th July and 10th January. These bonds will be a first and only mortgage on the railroad of this Company, which has been completed and in full operation for many years from this city to Northampton, and earning more than the expenses and interest on the bonds a fair dividend to its stockholders. The Company registers the bonds in the name of the owner when if lost, and all means can be resorted to, at the expense of the owner, to prevent loss by fire or robbery. No security offered to the public can be more perfect. A limited amount of these bonds is offered for sale at par and accrued interest, and as the law in this State, the Company, they are not taxable to the holders in this State. Non-resident holders are requested to notify the Company of their places of residence and amount held, so that they may be provided for. All bonds are not exchanged before 1st June will then be offered to the stockholders.

Apply to
S. D. FERRIS, Esq., Treasurer,
New-Haven, Conn., or to
WARD & CO., No. 64 Wall-st.

INDIANA STATE STOCK.

Notice is hereby given to holders of Indiana five per cent. certificates of State Stock, that the State Debt Sinking Fund Commissioners will, on the 1st of July next, pay, pro rata, holders of said certificates, the amount of money then on hand belonging to said fund, estimated about thirty-five per cent. of said certificates outstanding.

Holders of certificates who desire to accept the per centum of principal which the fund set apart for the purpose will then pay, are required to notify the Agent of State, at his office, No. 27 Pine-st., New-York City, on or before the 20th of June next, at which place, on the first day of July following, the payment will be made.

NATHAN KIMBALL, Treasurer of State,
JOHN D. EVANS, Auditor of State,
W. Q. GRESHAM, Agent of State,
Ex-officio State Debt Sinking Fund Commissioners.
INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., April 9, 1869.

OFFICE OF THE SACHNAW VALLEY AND LAKE SUPERIOR LAND AND MINING CO., No. 52 Wall-st., Room No. 43. The stock transfer books of the Company will be closed on the 1st day of May, and reopened on the 5th. Holders of stock are requested to transfer shares prior to the closing of the books, and payment of the dividend.

A cash dividend of thirty cents per share will be paid on and after May 1, to stockholders of record of that date presenting their certificates for indorsement of the amount thereon.

Annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company for the election of trustees will be held at their office, TUESDAY, May 4, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M., and for such other business as may come before them. By order of the Board of Trustees.

JOHN C. MALLORY, Secretary.

APRIL 16, 1869.

THE ST. LOUIS AND IRON MOUNTAIN Railroad Company have decided to offer the entire balance of their bonds ($600,000) at the low price of seventy-five, interest included. These bonds are recommended on the following grounds:

1. There has been spent on the property about six millions in gold, and nearly four millions in currency.
2. The net earnings on half of the line are more than enough to pay the interest on all the bonds.
3. The directors have a permanent interest of about 60ths of the stock and are not seeking to sell it.
4. The President of the Company spends his entire time on the line in the discharge of his duties.
5. The bonds can be registered.

H. G. MARQUAND, Vice-President,
No. 42 Wall-st.

BANK OF AMERICA.

The stockholders of the Bank of America are hereby notified that the annual election of Directors will be held at the Banking house on MONDAY, the 3d day of May ensuing.

The poll will open at 12 o'clock and close at 2 o'clock P. M.

The transfer books will remain closed from the morning of April 24, till the morning of May 4.

WM. L. JENKINS, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, April 6, 1869.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, for the election of Managers, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before them, will be held at their office, No. 7 Nassau-st., New-York, on TUESDAY, May 11, 1869, at 12 o'clock noon.

The polls will be open from 12 to 2 o'clock.

The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 11th day of May, both inclusive.

By order of the Board,
CHARLES P. HARTT, Treasurer.

MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY COMPANY.—The annual meeting of the stockholders for election of directors and any other business, will be held at Milwaukee on the 6th of June, 1869, at 12 M. The transfer books will be closed from the 20th of April, at 3 P. M., to the 8th of June, at 10 A. M. By order of the Board.

JAMES H. MCKINLAY, Transfer Agent.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, April 14, 1869.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE INTEREST COUPONS PAYABLE ON THE 1ST DAY OF JULY NEXT will be paid on presentation at the proper office, upon a rebate of interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum in gold.

GEO. S. BOUTWELL,
Secretary of the Treasury.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE,
IN NEW-YORK.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Association will be held at the banking house, corner of Nassau and Cedar sts., on MONDAY, May 10, at 12 o'clock.

H. T. VAIL, Cashier.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING AMPLE facilities to sell 100 pianos and more annually, is desirous to find some responsible party who would advance the money necessary for the purchase of said pianos; capital perfectly secure, and always doubled every three years. A. WUNDERMANN, No. 657 Broadway, New-York.

WANTED—BONDS, STOCK AND PASTEBOARD coupons of Kendall, Mansfield and Newark; also all other stocks and bonds of Southern and Western railroads; highest market value will be paid by

WM. A. GUEST, No. 20 Wall-st.

REWARDS.

$1,000 REWARD WILL BE PAID for the recovery of two cases of SILK GOODS, containing white satins, 12 inches wide, also colored silks, 15 and 16½ inches wide, stolen from cart No. 45, on the 14th inst., in Grand-st. Apply to HENRY BARRET & CO., No. 46 Lexington-st.

SAVINGS BANKS.

BEVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 86 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.
SIX PER CENT. Interest allowed on all sums from $1 to $5,000, free of Government tax.
Deposits made on or before April 20, will draw interest from the 1st of April.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONCELLEN, President,
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

CETTENEY SAVINGS BANK,
Southwest corner of Bowery and Canal-st.
Money deposited now will draw interest April 20 will bear interest from the 1st of April, payable in January or July.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID ON ALL SUMS FROM $5 TO $5,000, FREE FROM NATIONAL TAX.
Open every day from 10 to 3, and on the evenings of Monday, Wednesday and Friday, from 5 to 7.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
CHATHAM-SQUARE AND NEW-BOWERY.
DEPOSITS MADE NOW DRAW INTEREST FROM APRIL 5. Six per cent. interest, free from tax, allowed on all sums, from $1 to $5,000.
HARRISON HALL, President.
O. D. BAILEY, Treasurer.
JOSEPH P. COOTER, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 1 and 3 2d-av., New-York, opposite Cooper Institute.
ALL DEPOSITS made on or before APRIL 20 will draw interest from April 1.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on ALL SUMS of $5 and upwards. One dollar received on deposit.
ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
T. W. LIZZE, Secretary.

MARKET SAVINGS BANK,
No. 23 Nassau-st., New-York.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST, free of Government Tax.
Deposits made on or before April 20 will draw interest from April 1. WM. VAN NAME, President.
HENRY K. CORLISS, Secretary.

ALL DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE the 20th of APRIL will draw interest from the 1st of APRIL.
THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner of 3d-av. and 32d-st.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST paid, free from Government tax, on all sums from $5 to $5,000.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 6 to 8 P. M.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
WM. B. BURNS, Secretary.

DIME SAVINGS BANK—NOS. 5 AND 7 Chambers-st., New-York.—Deposits made on or before April 20 draw interest from April 1. Six per Cent. on sums up to $5,000. Interest allowed from the first day of every month. Open daily from 10 to 2 and from 5 to 7 P. M.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 5TH-AV., corner of 14th-st. SIX per Cent. interest paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before April 20 will draw interest from April 1.
GEORGE BLISS, President.
C. W. BRIDGEHOUSE, Secy. | J. R. KEELER, Vice-Pres't.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK, NOS. 348 AND 350 CANAL-ST., corner LIGHT.—SIX PER CENT. INTEREST paid on $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before April 20 will bear interest from April 1. ASSETS, $4,011,234 16.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE CINCINNATI, HAMILTON AND DAYTON RAILROAD COMPANY,
CINCINNATI, April 14, 1869.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The directors of this Company have declared a dividend of Five per cent. in scrip, of the convertible into bonds of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Company at par, in sums of one thousand dollars, bearing interest from April 1, 1869, payable at the American Exchange Bank, on the 15th day of May next.

The transfer books will be closed for ten days from date.

The scrip will be convertible into bonds at the office of LYNDE C. JONES, No. 40 Pine-st., Room No. 13.

By order of the Board.

F. H. SHORT, Secretary.

MACON, Ga., April 3, 1869.

A STOCK DIVIDEND OF THIRTY- Three and one-third per cent. (33⅓) has this day been declared on the Capital Stock of this Company, been invested in the construction and improvement of the road and property of the Company, payable on and after the fifteenth day of May proximo, to the stockholders of the Company, as shall appear on the books on the 26th day of April inst. Stockholders registered on the books of the New-York Agency will receive their certificates at the National Bank of the Republic, of New-York. No transfers will be made after this date, and no transfers will be made after April 24, 1869, until May 15, 1869.

MILO S. PRESCOTT,
Secretary and Treasurer,
Macon and Western Railroad Company.

MISCELLANEOUS.

OLD PAPER.
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OLD PAPER.

We guarantee to pay more than any other House in the City FOR OLD BOOKS, NEWSPAPERS, PAMPHLETS, MAGAZINES, MANUSCRIPTS, AND ALL KINDS OF WASTE PAPER.

MANAHAN & MILLER,
Wholesale Paper Warehouse,
No. 20 Spruce-st., N. Y.

SAVE 25 PER CENT.
BUY YOUR SILVERWARE
OF THE MANUFACTURERS,
FORD & TUFFEY,
SALESROOMS
Nos. 787 AND 789 BROADWAY,
CORNER 10TH-ST.

CARPET PAPER.

A prepared paper to put under carpets, one and a quarter cents per yard, SOFT and THICK, and only FIVE CENTS per yard.

MANAHAN & MILLER,
No. 20 Spruce-st., New-York.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.—THE TREASURER OF THE EXEMPT FIREMEN BENEVOLENT FUND, with much pleasure acknowledges the receipt of the following from Alexander Slidell, Esq., Treasurer of the Firemen's Hall Committee, being the net proceeds of the festival annual ball given by the Firemen's Hall, on the 26th of March, for the Widows and Orphans Fund of the late Volunteer Fire Department. JOHN S. GILLES, Treasurer.

It has again become the pleasing duty of the Treasurer to acknowledge the receipt of the proceeds of the annual ball in aid of the Widows and Orphans Fund of the late Volunteer Fire Department. To the Ball Committee for their untiring activity and excellent management that made the annual ball of the charity one of the most attractive entertainments in the festivities of the past season, our warmest thanks are due, and the handsome manner that our fellow-citizens responded to the efforts of the Committee affords much pleasure to the friends of the charity. Although the Volunteer Fire Department has ceased to exist as an active and working organization, it is most gratifying to know that our fellow-citizens still cherish a living and generous remembrance of the widows and orphans they so cheerfully and gratuitously rendered. Many of whom entered the Department in the bloom and vigor of manhood, with bright hopes of the future, also in the prime of life, have passed away; and bequeathed to us the cherished objects of their lives—their widows and orphans, of whom 400 of the former and 700 of the latter, claim our care and sympathy.

NEW-YORK, April 17, 1869.

BENGAL CANTUA—NO DINNER TABLE is complete without it; as a relish and appetizer, it has no equal; for hot or cold meats, soups, fish, &c., no sauce can be used; for sale by all fancy grocers, &c. Wholesale Depot, No. 183 Greenwich-st.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, BAGGAGE, TRUNKS OR OTHER PROPERTY.—Separate compartments, all sizes; goods taken up on elevators; porters, trucksmen, &c., on hand. H. G. HALLOCK, 105 West 10th-st., corner 6th-av.

GRAPEVINES FOR IMMEDIATE GROWING.—Best Foreign and Native varieties, quality good, prices low; pear trees and small fruits in large supplies. Address F. L. PERRY, Canandaigua, N. Y., for illustrated description and catalogue.

TO PRINTERS.—USE THE PATENT COMposition for printers' rollers, that does not harden, shrink, or crack. Give a trial, and you will continue to use it. Orders solicited by the manufacturers, FRANCIS & LOUTREL, 49 Maiden-lane, New-York.

CONSULTATIONS FREE IN ALL CASES of chronic disease. Invalids may call or communicate by mail. Dr. R. S. FOOTE, author of "Medical Common Sense," No. 120 Lexington-av., corner East 28th-st. Office hours from 10 A. M. till 4 P. M.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION Best No. 289 Pearl-st., Harper's Building. All articles at the lowest factory prices.

JOHN K. HOPPEL.

UNA SENORA INGLESA DESEA dar lecciones en su idioma; habla el Español, el Aleman, y el Frances; Ensenia tambien la musica. Dirijase á ALPHA, al No. 75 Amity-st.

STORAGE OF FURNITURE.—FURNITURE taken on storage in lots of No. 15 4th-av. Apply on the premises, to CONKLIN & BAYLEY.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—MICHAEL COLLINS, an infant, by HENRY COOPER, his guardian, Plaintiff, against MARGARET MCMAHON, TERENCE MCMAHON, JOHN C. MCMAHON, JOHN CHESHIRE and WILLIAM BECHAM, defendants.—Summons amended.—For relief.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, on the 30th day of March, 1869, to serve a copy of your answer to the said amended complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 164 Nassau-st., in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in the action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the amended complaint. Dated March 31, 1869.

F. SHERMAN SMITH, Plaintiff's Attorney.
4p6-16w6WM*

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM OF BREESE & RADEAU has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. Both parties are authorized to sign in liquidation.

R. E. BREESE,
C. E. RADEAU.

New-York, April 1, 1869.

DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM OF BRIDGES & CADY, of Utica, New-York, was dissolved Jan. 24, 1869, by mutual consent. The business of the firm will be settled by GEORGE G. BRIDGES, Keokuk, Iowa.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COOK, who is unequaled in all the branches of her business, such as preparing the meals, serving the dinner, and service for parties in the country; she is a thorough baker of all kinds; confectionery, ornamental and plain; can take charge of any large establishment; she is a competent nurse; the best of City references from the first families. Can be seen Mrs. ——, or address R. E., No. 340 East 17th-st., between 1st and 2d-avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTable young woman, as housekeeper and seamstress; can cut and fit children's clothes; can take charge of Wheeler & Wilson's machine; has one of her own if wanted; the best of City references from her last place; no objection to the country for the Summer months. Apply at No. 154 West 27th-st., between 21st and 22d sts., third floor, front room.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESpectable women; one as first-class nurse; both are thoroughly competent; have no objection to go a short distance in the country; to save trouble, none but first-class families need apply; have the best of references. Call at No. 108 7th-av., between 20th and 27th sts.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESpectable young women, sisters, in a private family; one as a good cook and assist with the washing and ironing; and the other as laundress and waitress or chambermaid; best of City references. Can be seen at No. 61 East 17th-st., between 1st and 2d-av. and Avenue A, third floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO COOKing, washing and ironing, or general housework, by a smart, capable girl; is trustworthy, obliging and neat, and an excellent washer and ironer; best references given; City or country. Call at No. 181 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant young woman, a situation as chambermaid and fine washer, or first-class laundress, in a private family; understands fitting; no objection to the country; has good City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 424 2d-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 122 4TH-av., situations for a number of excellent cooks, cooks, washers and ironers, laundresses, waitresses, chambermaids, ladies' maids, nurses, seamstresses, houseworkers, young girls, those lately landed, for City and country.

WANTED—A NUMBER OF SEAMSTRESSes, nurses, ladies' maids, experienced waitresses, chambermaids, cooks of all kinds, houseworkers, tidy young girls as nurses, waitresses, chambermaids; excellent situations ready for all. BOOKHAM'S, No. 122 4th-av.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH PERSON, A situation as nurse for one or two small children; understands the care of infants from their birth; infant preferred, or would travel with an invalid lady. Address Emma, care of her present employer's, for two days, No. 10 East 30th-st.

WANTED—BY A THOROUGH CHAMBERmaid and waitress, with excellent City references, a situation in a private family or boarding-house; takes charge of the silver and dining-room in style, or will wait on a lady; wages $11. Call at No. 207 East 26th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation as good cook; understands her business thoroughly; is a first-class bread and biscuit baker; has no objection to assist in the washing of a small family. Call for two days at No. 31 West 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook; understands meats, soups and pastry, and the entire charge of the kitchen; City or country; City reference. Call for two days at No. 203 West 27th-st., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent young girl as chambermaid and to do sewing, or chambermaid and assist with washing and ironing; has best City references from last employers. Can be seen at No. 312 3d-av., corner of 22d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman, as lady's maid or seamstress; would assist in the washing and ironing; best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 236 West 35th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., top floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUation as lady's maid; can cut and fit ladies' and children's clothes; has had charge of Wheeler & Wilson's machine; best of City references.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook; understands her business; has five years' good recommendations; prefers a good home; no objection to go in the country; City reference. Call for two days at No. 347 7th-av., between 27th and 28th sts., in the milliner store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant woman as a good cook and baker, and will assist with the washing and ironing; good references given. Call at 228 West 27th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., second floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED, EXperienced, and reliable Protestant woman, a situation as infant's nurse; would take the entire charge; the best of City references. Apply at No. 244 6th-av., near 21st-st., third floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable and pure. Can be seen for two days at No. 246 West 26th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS INFANT'S nurse; best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 43 West 10th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, OR would assist with the washing of a small family. Inquire at her present employer's, No. 7 West 19th-st.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; good references. Apply at No. 410 6th-av., near 25th-st.

TO EMPLOYERS OF SMART, WELL-recommended help, in City and country. Private families, hotels, first-class boarding-houses, Saratoga, Newport, Long Branch and Summer resorts, please notice: They can be supplied with first-class servants of all nations and professions, in each and every station of household work, by forwarding to, with a call at Mrs. WESLEY'S Select Intelligence Agency, No. 167 4th-av., near 12th-st., first floor, up stairs.

ALL WHO WANT A COMPETENT cook, male or female, for City or country, such as cooking, ironing, waiting, laundry, servants, gardeners, grooms, coachmen, waiters, butlers, boys, cooks, chambermaids, housekeepers, seamstresses, laundresses, housework girls, small girls, &c., can be immediately suited at CARPENTER'S Select Servants' Institute, No. 139 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

ALL FAMILIES DESIRING GOOD Servants will find a large selection of very choice help at REDELL'S large and spacious off. 5, 1st and 2d 4th-av., 20th-st., viz.: Ladies' maids, seamstresses, cooks, laundresses, waitresses, nurses and girls of all work.

AT BEDELL'S, NOS. 336 AND 338 4th-av. and 20th-st.—Excellent situations vacant for ladies' maids, seamstresses, nurses, first-class cooks, laundresses, waitresses, plain cooks, to wash; also for general housework, and those lately landed.

ATTENTION.—SERVANTS FOR ALL kinds of work, City and country; orders promptly attended to. New-York Employment Agency, No. 1,365 Broadway, second floor, near 36th-st.

GET YOUR FIRST-CLASS COLORED Servants, male and female, by 10 o'clock, at SIMMS' office, No. 128 West 34th-st., between 6th and 7th ave.

A GOOD DRESSMAKER WOULD like work in families by the day. Call at No. 215 West 30th-st.

GERMAN FEMALE SERVANTS, CAPABLE and trustworthy, constantly to be found at Mrs. LOWE'S German Inst., 17 Stanton-st., near Bowery.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a respectable married man, about young and active; has lived in an experienced family; very careful driver; thoroughly understands gardening and the general work of a gentleman's place; can milk; is willing to make himself useful. Address for two days H. H., Box No. 121 Times Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a Protestant man who is thoroughly acquainted with his business and competent in every respect; is active, civil and obliging; and will show seven years of the best references, with references. Call or address R. C., at carriage warerooms, 102d-st. and Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN; has several years' experience; is capable of taking charge of any gentleman's establishment; is disengaged on account of the gentleman going to Europe; lived six years with his last employer. Call on or address T. M., No. 76 Bond-st., Room No. 18, where he can be recommended in the highest character.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG married man as coachman; has no objection to going a short distance in the country; and thoroughly understands the care of road horses; in the City, has the very best of City references. Address PATRICK CONELL, at private stable on the corner of Greene-st. and Washington-place, for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MARRIED MAN, a situation as coachman and groom; his wife would take charge of the house and assist in the cooking and washing in a small private family; can furnish the best City and country references. Can be seen for two days (Monday and Tuesday) at the private stable, No. 15 East 2d-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT COLORED man, a situation as coachman; has had experience of 20 years in the business; understands the taking care of road as well as coach team; can give the best of City references; no objections to the country. Address COACHMAN, No. 64 9th-av., corner of 14th-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MARRIED man as either gardener or coachman; no incumbrance; understands his business in either capacity; good references from last place. Address for one week, JEREMIAH GALBRAITH, New-Rochelle, Westchester County.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, A SITUAtion for his coachman, whom he can highly recommend for services to any gentleman; he is a close out, without reserve. Address C. E., Box No. 239 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG man as groom and assistant gardener, or drive if required; willing to make himself generally useful; best of City references if required; no objection to City or country. Address THOMAS CONNOLLY, Box No. 194 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUAtion as coachman and groom; has the best of City references from his late employer; the country preferred; will assist in garden if required; will make himself generally useful. Address J. D., Box No. 207 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a very experienced and responsible Scotch man (single); is fully competent in driving through Brooklyn and New-York; is a thorough groom; refers to his last employer; is a careful and valuable man. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG COLORED MAN, a situation as waiter; can come well recommended; country or City reference; understands his business thoroughly. Apply for two days at No. 44 West 33d-st.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION, by a first-class professional man, married, without family; thoroughly understands his business in every respect, whose character will bear the strictest investigation, in all departments. Address F. W. B., 13 John-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a respectable young man of long experience; is an excellent groom; strictly temperate and obliging; best of City reference. Address J. E., No. 1 West 30th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A MAN AND wife, the former as coachman and groom, the latter as cook and would assist with the washing or do chambermaid's work; City reference. Address B. B., Box No. 186 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A THOROUGH COACHMAN and groom, a Scotchman, a situation in a private family; is married, without incumbrance; will give the best of City references. Call or address HICKS, No. 217 West 23d-st., near 8d-av.

**WANTED—BY A YO

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, APRIL 19, 1869.

Amusements this Evening.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
23d-st. and 5th-av.
LA PERICHOLE. Characters by Mlle. Irma and Mme. Anjac.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
SCHOOL. Leading characters by Mr. Lester Wallack, Miss German, and Mr. Maclowe.

BOOTH'S THEATRE
23d-st., corner of 6th-av.
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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their copy as early as they can in the day to insure its insertion. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The Government gained a complete victory, in the English House of Commons, on Saturday, upon the question of Irish Church Disestablishment, and in opposition to Mr. DISRAELI's amendment which proposed completely to eviscerate the bill introduced for that object.

There was a stormy discussion upon commercial affairs in the French Legislative Chamber on Saturday, in the course of which M. THIERS said political liberty in France was a farce.

It is now rumored that the French troops are to be withdrawn from Rome in June next.

The miners are on strike, and making riotous demonstrations in parts of Belgium.

There is great activity in the construction of gunboats in Spain, for service in the Cuban waters.

Two additional candidates for the Spanish Crown are mentioned—Prince FREDERICK CHARLES of Prussia and the Duke of LUXEMBOURG.

CUBA.

It is reported that sundry expeditions from Florida had arrived at Bayamo. Our Washington correspondent, in noticing this rumor, says it probably refers to an expedition which General SHERIDAN was understood to be organizing, and which numbered at the furthest about six hundred men. The volunteers have at length arrived from Spain, and were greeted with immense enthusiasm on landing. Two negroes among the crowd of spectators, venturing to cry "*Viva* CESPEDES," were instantly killed.

MEXICO.

Dates from the City of Mexico to the 10th inst. have been received. The session of the Mexican Congress was opened on the 1st inst. The speech of President JUAREZ was unimportant. The speech of Señor LOMUS, the Speaker of the House, animadverted severely upon the course of the Mexican journals, and the public, in attributing personal motives to the members of Congress, on account of their action there. He declared such charges unfounded and insulting. The following laws have been submitted to Congress: To levy a tax upon mines; to substitute stamps for stamped paper; to abolish custom duties in the interior; to tax arable lands; to issue $18,000,000 in paper currency. Charges have been preferred in Congress against the Minister of War for his action in the Puebla and Yucatan affairs, which are said to have been cowardly assassinations. Colonel CABALLOS, who commanded during the disturbances in Yucatan, has also been indicted. The American Colonel MAYERS is still held in prison. LERDO DE TEJADA declares that he is kept in jail purposely, as he affords a fine opportunity to snub Americans in the treatment of one of their countrymen. The Sonora revolutionists, it was expected, would declare in favor of the annexation of Mexico to the United States. The reports of a quarrel between Minister ROSECRANS and President JUAREZ are unfounded. A general crisis in the affairs of the Government is imminent. The revolution in Sinaloa is increasing.

GENERAL.

JOSEPH JOHNSON, of Lee County, Va., was killed near Walnut Hill, in Powell's Valley, on Wednesday of last week, by JAMES and REDMAN COLSTON, who fired ten balls into him. This dreadful homicide was the result of an affray. Mr. JOHNSON leaves a wife and two children. His father was killed by bushwhackers at Bean Station, Tenn., some two or three years ago.

The Chicago Presbytery, Old School, adjourned on Saturday, after a two days' session, at Morris, Ill., adopted resolutions in favor of reunion with the New branch of the same Church.

At a meeting of the Chamber of Commerce of New-Orleans, on Saturday, a Special Committee reported in favor of organizing a Grain Association, with a capital of $200,000. Directors and bulkers will be elected as soon as $80,000 shall have been subscribed, $10,000 of which was subscribed. A Committee was appointed to call on the banks and insurance companies, and ascertain if they would cooperate by advancing on warehouse receipts. Two bank presidents present signified their readiness to aid the movement. The meeting adjourned to Wednesday night next.

In the Massachusetts Senate Saturday, THOMAS DREW was again arraigned, in custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms, and persisting in his refusal to be sworn as a witness before the Joint Special Committee appointed to investigate certain charges against certain railway companies, for improperly influencing the legislation, an order passed committing him (DREW) to the Suffolk Jail for twenty-five days, unless, in the meantime, he assents to the requirements of the Committee.

The British ship *Queen of the Age*, from Yokohama, via New-York, went ashore at 2:30 o'clock Saturday morning, between Nauset and Highland Light, Cape Cod. It is expected she will be got off without much damage, assistance having been sent to her. She has on board 10,000 packages of tea.

An employe of the Worcester and Nashua Railroad, named CLARK, was crushed to death Saturday morning while shackling cars in the freight yard in Worcester, Mass.

The funeral of Colonel CHAS. O. ROGERS, late proprietor of the Boston *Journal*, occurred in that city yesterday afternoon.

The Adjutant-General's Office, Military Division of Missouri, is to be removed to Chicago to-day.

A gang of very efficient shoplifters, consisting of three men and one woman, has been arrested in Albany, and the list of their victims occupies a considerable space in the Albany journals. The operations of the thieves seemed to have been chiefly devoted to shoe dealers, booksellers and vendors of fancy goods. There were enough shoes found at their lodging place to establish a first-class store. It appeared that the woman arrested was an active agent in many of the thefts. In the shoe stores she engaged the attention of the clerks while a man with her did the stealing. At some stores all four of the persons were present at a time, though apparently acting as two parties.

The defaulting Treasurer of Schoharie County, N. Y., has not yet returned; and prior to absconding, it is said, disposed of all his own property. The Supervisors have been authorized by the Comptroller to raise the amount of the bonds of the officer, but it is guessed that he will not respond to the requisition. The amount of the deficit is stated to be about $20,000.

Mr. CHARLES A. DANA, to whom was offered the New-York Appraisership, has declined the appointment.

Commissioners from New-York surveyed the Suspension Bridge at Cincinnati, on Saturday, with a view to get plans for a similar bridge over the East River.

A desperate affray occurred in a saloon at the corner of West and Spring streets at 1 A. M. yesterday, in which a man named JAMES NELSON was stabbed. It is doubtful whether he will recover, and Coroner FLYNN took his *ante-mortem* statement and other testimony, which went to show that he was stabbed by WM. MAHER.

JOHN DUNN was arrested at 3 A. M. yesterday, at the corner of Eighteenth-street and Fourth-avenue, where, it is charged, he had just committed a highway robbery. WM. H. DOWNING, the complainant, says the accused took $70 from him.

ISAAC HATCH, a colored boy, shot another boy named JAS. MADISON with a pistol, in this City, on Saturday, and was arrested while running through Laurens-street. HATCH, who is a bootblack, is held to answer.

At the Produce Exchange on Saturday, the talk was almost exclusively about the missing warehouseman, and his reported fraudulent practices. Breadstuffs and Provisions attracted little attention, though prices generally favored buyers. Business in Cotton was light, and prices were rather weaker. In Groceries the feature was the marked activity in Sugars, particularly in refining grades, at full and buoyant prices. At the Merchants' Exchange a very moderate business was transacted in Petroleum, which was generally held with firmness; and in Naval Stores, which were irregular in price. Both the Petroleum and Naval-Store trades will henceforward hold their daily business session at the Exchange, from noon to 1 o'clock P. M. The Freight market was very quiet.

Official Dishonesty no Bar to Promotion in Office.

A good many curious and questionable things have been done in the matter of appointments to office, during the last five weeks:—but the most curious and the most questionable of them all is the appointment by the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate, of JAMES M. ASHLEY to be Governor of Montana. We do not refer to his action on impeachment, to his repeated public assertions that he was in possession of *proof* that ANDREW JOHNSON was an accomplice in LINCOLN's assassination, assertions which he sought to sustain by subornation of perjury, but which proved to be utterly false; or to any of his political acts concerning which there can be doubt or honest difference of opinion.

But the records of the House of Representatives contain abundant evidence of his public corruption,—of venality, voluntary and confessed, in high office; and if there be any pretence of official virtue left in the Government, *that* we should think should prevent his being appointed to still higher office by an Administration which came into power under the most solemn pledges of reforming abuses and making integrity the supreme law of the Government.

Eight years ago Mr. ASHLEY did all in his power to have a man named CASE appointed Surveyor of a Western Territory, and himself made Chairman of the Committee on Territories in the House of Representatives. His object and purpose in this was to give CASE the best possible opportunity to *speculate in town lots*,—promising to aid him in so doing by keeping him advised of whatever the House Committee on Territories might do to make such speculation pecuniarily profitable, and *exacting in return one-half of all the money* which might be made by these joint speculations. He demanded to be made a full partner with CASE in his speculations, and for this promised to put in as his share of the capital, all the knowledge and all the aid which his official position as Chairman of the Committee on Territories might give him.

These facts were not matters of rumor. They did not rest on hear-say testimony. They were established by ASHLEY'S *letters to* CASE; the propositions were distinctly made, in his own handwriting and under his own signature; and the whole correspondence, which was as clear and definite as words could make it, was drawn out and put before Congress and spread upon its printed records, by a committee of the House of Representatives, appointed to investigate the subject. A motion made at the time to punish, or at least censure, Mr. ASHLEY for his part in this matter, was defeated on the ground that there was no proof that he had ever *received any money* under the corrupt partnership which he sought to form; and the whole transaction went into the inside history of the practical workings of our political system.

But, setting aside all question of punishment, why should this man, thus branded, thus officially convicted of the highest crime a public man can commit,—an attempt to sell his official power for money,—convicted of corruption and venality in office,—why should he be put into still higher office and given still better opportunities for repeating his offence? We can understand how General GRANT, knowing nothing of his past history, and yielding to the pressure of the members of Congress and other politicians, who, acting as usual without the slightest sense of responsibility or the slightest regard for the public honor, urged his appointment,—should have sent in his nomination. But we cannot understand why, when all the facts were made public, he did not instantly withdraw it: nor why, with the record of these facts before them, the Senate, even by a majority of *one*, should have given its "advice and consent" to such an appointment. His confirmation was strongly urged by Senator SUMNER and others, on the ground of ASHLEY'S party services, and on such base and miserable pretexts the thing was carried through!

The Senate has thus deliberately sanctioned the doctrine that integrity of character,—honesty in office and in the discharge of official duty,—is not essential to official position,—that it is not necessary in order to receive an appointment by the President "by and with the advice and consent of the Senate." One vote would have averted this disgrace from the Senate, from the Administration and from the Republican Party; but that one vote was not to be had. The old motto that "all is fair in *politics*," was bad enough; but the new rule established by the Senate, that official crime may be cloaked or atoned for *by* political service, is a trifle worse.

The State Canals—Tolls and Management.

The report submitted to the Canal Board by its Committee forbids the expectation of any material reduction in the rates of toll. The argument mainly relied upon in justification of this conclusion is derived from the charges fastened upon the canal revenues by the Constitution. These charges the Committee say, will for a time "more than absorb the entire net earnings;" and, as the canal is already burdened with traffic to the full extent of its capacity, any immediate and large reduction is pronounced impossible.

Some of the statements advanced by the Committee we are unable to reconcile with the previously published report of the Auditor of the Canal Department. Thus the Committee represent the surplus revenues of last year as less by nearly three-quarters of a million "than the amount necessary to meet the demands for the current year." The Auditor, on the contrary, exultingly announces "that the surplus revenues of the canals are sufficient to pay the balance of the canal debt of 1846, satisfy the other requirements of the Constitution, and contribute over $127,000 to defray the necessary expenses of the Government." The same official shows, however, that past deficiencies, together with other advances for which the canal revenues are liable, amount to more than fifteen millions, which must be repaid "whenever it can be done consistently with the just rights of the creditors holding the canal debt." It is insisted, therefore, that any change which would have the effect of diminishing the canal revenues is inadmissible, so long as the constitutional liabilities of the canals remain undischarged.

But the Canal Board's report does more than assign reasons for not materially disturbing the tolls. While admitting the expediency of reduction at some remote period, it urges considerations which suggest doubts as to the zeal or judgment of the Board in protecting and promoting the great interests under its care. The fact that, despite high tolls, the business of the canals constantly increases, is adduced as proof that no just cause of complaint exists. The Board, indeed, seems to deem itself bound to care for other than canal interests. The remark that "it is neither possible nor desirable that the canals should engross all the carrying business within the State, and successfully prevent all competing rates and means of traffic," is disingenuous enough to have proceeded from the President of the Erie Railroad, who would have the Erie Canal closed as a useless ditch. Equally unworthy is the attempt of the Committee to excuse high tolls by a reference to the extortionate rates of the Buffalo elevators. The business men of that city have at last realized the injury it suffers from the greed of those who control the elevators, and relief is promised in the season now begun. To maintain, as this report maintains, that "commerce is not crippled nor trade diverted by State dues, so long as it can and does pay exorbitant profits to those engaged in it," is to ignore the testimony of the mercantile community. The "exorbitant profits" of a few Buffalo merchants are worthless as an indication upon the subject. Whether the Canal Board is aware of it or not, Western commerce is crippled, and Western trade is diverted by the dues imposed upon traffic through the canals.

The indifference of the Canal Board and the Legislature to the losses consequent upon the present canal policy is pregnant with injury to this City and the State. The whole management is thriftless and bad. The contract system, as applied to repairs, not only entails great waste, but interferes with the efficiency of the canals. A better system would save money for the State Treasury and prevent the delays and losses of which the grain trade every year complains. It were unreasonable, perhaps, to expect suggestions for reform from the Board; its apparent inability to comprehend the necessities of trade, and the permanent damage with which the State is menaced by the dissatisfied West, is the best evidence of the insufficiency of the system of which the Board is the head.

With the Legislature the case is worse. It perpetuates a policy that blends inefficiency with corruption, and disregards appeals emanating from the business experience of the State. Railroad jobbers have all the attention they want. Nothing they suggest is too infamous to be sanctioned. Fraud and monopoly have but to pay for privileges to obtain them. The canals, meanwhile, are neglected. Their inadequate capacity and their heavy tolls operate unfavorably, and even jeopardize the commercial supremacy of the State; but the Albany law-givers are content. They neither correct abuses that are notorious, nor evince any regard for wants that have been proclaimed year after year, or heed the demands of a section which will be ultimately compelled to adopt other routes to the seaboard. The interests now paramount at Albany are antagonistic to an energetic and liberal canal policy. The worse canal management is, the better it is for the game of the Erie speculators; the higher canal rates are the more easy will Mr. JAY GOULD find the fulfillment of his threats.

If the present tolls and the present management be persisted in, we believe that it will not be possible for the Erie Canal to retain its traffic—certainly not to maintain the ratio of increase which it has hitherto exhibited. The currents of Western trade are changing with its requirements. Other avenues to the ocean are opening. And the continued supremacy of New-York is contingent upon an enlargement of the capacity and a reduction of the charges of its canals.

The Legislature has shown itself willing to squander nearly four and a half millions upon railroads which will be constructed by private enterprise as fast as they are really needed. It has revealed a willingness to add enormously to the taxation of the State for the furtherance of objects which never can constitute a proper claim upon the treasury. The most important public works of the State—those which it owns and controls, and on which its commercial greatness is in a large degree dependent—are at the same time neglected on the ground that there is neither money nor credit for their improvement.

New Projects for an Isthmus Interoceanic Ship Canal.

The Cushing Canal Treaty is certainly put off, and probably will come to naught. The Senate Committee on Foreign Affairs of the United States of Colombia reported against its ratification long ago; and now the Senate of the United States of America, after elaborate and protracted discussion of every part and parcel of it, with speeches in its favor by such gentlemen as Messrs. SUMNER and STEWART, and speeches against it by such gentlemen as Messrs. SHERMAN, FRESENDEN, WILSON, and WARNER, has postponed the whole subject until the next session. The arguments *pro* are easily imagined; the main argument *con* is understood to be that the treaty binds our Government to construct the canal, and yet in return gives nothing but a mere right of way.

It appears, therefore, that the one high contracting party rejects the Convention because it gives too much and brings too little to Colombia, and the other high contracting party demurs to it because it brings too little and gives too much to America. Under these circumstances it would seem that the whole affair will have to begin *de novo*, and with a clearer understanding of how both Governments really stand related to the stupendous enterprise.

We may presume that it is in recognition of this probable upshot of existing negotiations that Mr. WILSON has introduced into the Senate a new proposition. Before the Cushing Convention was acted on, that gentleman gave notice that he would offer a joint resolution authorizing the President to appoint a commission to examine into both the practicability and the best means of establishing the canal across the Isthmus. On consultation, the resolution was somewhat modified in form, though not in substance, and it has now been submitted as follows:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Navy be and he is hereby authorized, with the consent of the Government of Colombia, to cause a thorough survey to be made for a ship railway or a ship canal across the Isthmus of Darien, from San Miguel to the Gulf of Uraga, in Darien.

In this last shape of the Darien project, we note three or four important points—first, that the alternative of a *ship railway* is taken into consideration, as a hypothetical means of interoceanic communication; second, that a certain *fixed route* is proposed for experiment, being selected from the dozen different paths pointed out by engineers and explorers, English and American; third, that the survey for which, as we have already explained in the TIMES, an unexpended appropriation now lies ready,—having been made by Congress, chiefly through the exertions of Senator CONNESS, long ago,—it is now proposed (Colombia consenting) to begin; fourth, that the Navy Department is denoted as the one into whose province the preliminary steps of the gigantic undertaking falls.

Taking the last point first, it is to be observed that our naval officers have already taken much interest in this project, and contributed some valuable material to its facts and its literature. The excellent report of Rear-Admiral C. H. DAVIS, as is well known, furnishes a map and profile of the San Blas route, (in which, starting from the Pacific side, the proposed line is almost due north,) and estimates the total canal length from the mouth of the Bayano to the Gulf of San Blas, at a little above thirty miles. The recent letter of Lieutenant-Commander SELFRIDGE to Vice-Admiral Porter, in which he expresses a strong desire to conduct a survey across the Cordilleras, for the Government, adds direct and clear testimony to the ease of access and convenience and spaciousness of the harbors, to be found on both shores of the Isthmus at or about the point where the canal must be constructed. If the canal, therefore, is to be surveyed by Government, the Navy Department will best superintend the undertaking.

It seems to us that Mr. WILSON's proposition, or some modification of it, might well be taken up, since three years ago an appropriation of $40,000 was made by Congress for the same purpose—except that, if we remember right, instead of the *single* route now to be examined, the proposal was to investigate the two generally settled upon as most practicable and desirable, namely, that from the Gulf of San Miguel to California Bay, and that from the Bayano River to the Gulf of San Blas. But, while the San Blas route has been accurately surveyed and mapped by private enterprise, the other, or San Miguel route, has never yet been surveyed with instruments, though good observers have reported sufficiently of it to show that any money appropriated to its survey by Government would not be thrown away.

It will be suggested that if our Government goes to work at surveying a route before a treaty is completed with the Government at Bogota, it may be tricked out of its desired bargain by a higher bidder, and have only its labor for its pains. But this is a small objection. It is more important, on the other hand, to be first assured, not only that the canal is practicable, but of what it will probably cost, before making binding contracts to build, with provisions for paying fixed percentages to the Colombian Government. And, while private surveys may be trustworthy, yet inasmuch as Government is to be responsible for constructing the canal, though it may farm out the contract, it is wise to have the estimates of Government engineers and officials. On the other hand, whatever Colombia intends, our countrymen do not propose that this grand conduit of the world's commerce shall be built and controlled by any Power, against the interests of the United States.

The President and the Senate.

On Friday last, L. J. WORDEN, who had been nominated by the President to be Postmaster at Lawrence, Kansas, and whose nomination had been favorably reported by the Post Office Committee, and was supported by Senator POMEROY, was *rejected* by the Senate, by a vote of 33 to 6, "on the sole ground," as our correspondent states, "that he was opposed by Senator ROSS, because he was *personally obnoxious* to him," the Senate after a warm discussion, "adhering to a rule that has prevailed to some extent before."

Next came up the case of A. J. RICKS, nominated by the President to be Pension Agent at Knoxville, concerning which the same correspondent says:

"There was little analogy between the cases, but BROWNLOW took advantage of the precedent just established, assailed RICKS *as being personally obnoxious to Him*, and the Senate being committed in the one case, was obliged to sacrifice a gallant soldier to appease the spleen of BROWNLOW, whose opposition was based wholly upon the fact that his own son-in-law was Captain RICKS' unsuccessful competitor for the nomination."

It seems, then, that the Senate has "adopted the rule" that it will *reject* the nomination by the President of any man who is "personally obnoxious" to any one Senator coming from the same State as the nominee. Under such a rule as this what does a nomination for office by the President amount to? What is his constitutional prerogative worth? Senator ROSS, since his vote acquitted President JOHNSON on his impeachment, has had less influence, and stood worse, with the "reliable" Republicans of the Senate than any other member of the body. Yet a large majority of the party do not hesitate, out of deference to *his* "personal resentments" to insult President GRANT by throwing back his nomination in his face and allowing Senator ROSS to exult in a personal triumph over him. The same predominance over the President is conceded to BROWNLOW, to whom everybody is "personally obnoxious" who has any instinct of decency, and whose only vitality is an undying vehemence of personal hatred. If nobody is to be confirmed for office in Tennessee who is "personally obnoxious" to Senator BROWNLOW, we sympathize with that State on the general character of her Federal office-holders.

But we cannot congratulate General GRANT on the nature of the new domination which has thus been established over him by the Senate. He is supposed to nominate men for office because they are honest, capable and entitled to such distinction by useful public service; and he may have deemed it the *duty*, as it ought to be the pleasure, of the Senate, to give its "consent" to the nomination of such men. But this is by no means the case. He must consult the personal feelings of individual Senators; for the prejudice of a single Senator, against any individual whom he may nominate, overrides and overrules *his* opinions, his judgment and his wishes, and renders them all of not the slightest account. The Presidency has been degraded and humiliated by the Senate very often heretofore; but it has never before reached quite this point of imbecility and contempt. It is bad enough for the President of the country to be required to be the slave and the tool of a party;—but to be the slave and the tool of the personal animosities and prejudices of an individual Senator, is a step lower than has hitherto been required.

The Fishery Question Once More.

It is explained from Albany that the Legislative Committee which had the Game laws in charge, made the changes in the law fixing the size of the mesh in stake nets in the Hudson and other rivers at five instead of seven inches as a concession to the netting interest, and to avoid opposition on the part of the fishermen to its passage. It is urged in the *Cities* by one of the Fish Commissioners, who no longer conceals his identity, and whom it is therefore no longer any discourtesy to name as the editor, that

"An enlargement of the size of the mesh would have utterly destroyed the value of an immense amount of property invested in nets. The alteration being carried out suddenly the fishermen could have made no preparation for it; but, being now fore-warned, they will hereafter be more ready to submit to it. Its effect is uncertain, except that it would diminish the supply of fish in our markets enormously. It is not necessary until the fry—which the Commissioners propose to breed artificially—shall have become two years old. It should be made to go into operation at a future time. There is a grave doubt whether it can be applied to the Jersey shore; if it cannot be its passage would be suicidal, as far as our fisheries are concerned. The present law is modeled after that in the adjoining State of Connecticut. The opposition to a great change would be irresistible."

All this is reasonable enough, even in the face of the fact that Mr. SKEETS reported to the Commissioners that there was "no trouble with the bill."

We had hoped that the Commissioners would make no effort to fix the laws regulating the fisheries at this time, but securing their appropriation, proceed with the spawning, trusting to obtain the necessary protection two years hence when the young shad are to return. There was no necessity for making the present changes at this time; it has simply served to develop opposition to the important work of restocking the rivers, and ought to have been deferred. Now that it is accomplished, the Commissioners advance in extenuation of the action the arguments which would have better justified them in deferring the necessary changes. We trust that the ignorance which is now the chief obstacle to the important work of restoring our exhausted streams, will be in a great measure dissipated by that time, and that there will then be less opposition to the radical changes in the law necessary to the completion of the work. The interest of the fish-eating public is too great to submit to successful opposition on the part of the fish-catching netters; and, in the end, persistent agitation of the question must lead to the triumph of the former interest. Make the necessary appropriation and preparations at once. At least the expenditure and experiments will serve to educate the public in regard to a material interest and industry destined to become, in a decade or two, of paramount importance to this country.

Protection to American Sailors.

A Special Committee of the House of Representatives has been instructed to inquire into the obstacles to American commerce. It is to employ the present vacation in making these inquiries, and we suppose that, as usual with Congressional Committees, it will do its work thoroughly, collect a great deal of information, embody it in a lengthy report, submit it to Congress, ask and obtain its publication at heavy cost, and then allow it to be forgotten without further action. But while they are making the inquiries, we beg of them not to neglect one indirect but very great difficulty in the matter—the present infamous shipping laws of the country. They are such as render greater the risk on every American vessel leaving an American port, and consequently increase the rate of insurance. They render the seamen dissatisfied and relieve captains of all responsibility; they produce discord and tend to produce mutiny on shipboard; and they deliver up sailors on shore to the remorseless cruelty of the boarding-house keepers, shipping-masters and other vampires. American commerce, as well as common humanity, demands a just shipping act for the whole country enacted by the National Congress, and enforced and adjudicated by Government employes and not an elective judiciary.

MINOR TOPICS.

It is really touching to read of the distress among the dismissed clerks from the Departments at Washington, and it is certainly grievous to hear that "many of those discharged have families dependent upon them, and have no other means of support, and much suffering must necessarily follow." It is assuredly hard to read these things in a country where there is so much work to be done, and where labor is always in demand. But we can't see that the *Government* should be required to maintain men and women whose services are not needed. The money for their support must be squeezed out of the people by taxation, and much of it from people who have not a cent to spare.

It will be seen that Mr. C. A. DANA has declined the office of Appraiser of Merchandise, to which he was appointed and confirmed last week. The note of the Secretary of the Treasury to Mr. DANA, expressing a personal desire that he might accept the office, is very complimentary; but Mr. DANA replies that, as the conductor of an independent newspaper, he can serve the country better "by remaining here and denouncing political immorality." We cannot conceive the slightest reason why Mr. MCELRATH, the present incumbent of the office of Appraiser, should now be removed. He is an energetic, faithful and efficient officer, is an earnest Republican and was a warm political friend of General GRANT. His appointment was very popular when made and has grown more so ever since. We hope he will not be disturbed.

The *Evening Post*, in referring to the "Ostend Manifesto," of fourteen years ago, says that among its signers "was SOULE, our Minister to Spain, now returned to his original obscurity." We believe that Ex-Senator SOULE is now in an insane asylum in Louisiana.

We fear that Senator SPRAGUE will have a hot reception in Rhode Island this week—if he ventures back there at the close of the session of the Senate. The newspapers, if not the people of the State, are tremendously excited over his personal assault upon those who have heretofore been considered distinguished soldiers in Rhode Island. In other times, BURNSIDE would have been compelled to challenge SPRAGUE to fight. But this would be against the laws of the State, and BURNSIDE will be satisfied with the "ovations" his friends propose to give him. It is said that Senator SPRAGUE is printing 100,000 copies of his speeches for distribution. He had better *revise* the edition he intends to circulate in Rhode Island. If he has determined to fight out the war on the line he has already taken, he has a life-time battle before him.

Does not the charter of the Second-avenue Railroad, as of other City railroads, require that the Company *shall* keep their cars running at certain stated intervals every day? The inhabitants of the east side of the City have been put to great inconvenience by the stoppage of the Second-avenue cars during the past week. The cause of the stoppage is the action of the Company in making regulations imposing terms upon the employes to which men cannot be found to accede. How can the Company thus violate the law and the conditions on which they hold their charter?

It is perfectly certain that Governor HOFFMAN will veto the Broadway Railroad bill,—if he carries out the principle laid down in his admirable message accompanying the veto of the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street Railroad bill. After showing that the principles governing city railroad grants are not in their nature changeable, to be applied, relaxed or compromised on personal or any other grounds, but that they are necessarily fixed and immutable, he said:

"I hold that these grants belong to the people; that their value should be paid to the Treasury of the State or of the City of New-York; and that the Legislature has not the right in morals or justice to give them away to any individuals who may be selected for such benefaction. If the grant made by this bill, or by any one like it, is worth $10,000 per annum, the effect of the bill is to give that sum annually to the grantees, for all future time, without consideration. It seems to me that the simple statement of the proposition is sufficient to show the unjustifiable character of the act. All legislation should be founded on public reason, and for public benefit. Legislation is a 'public trust,' and not a mere right to be exercised for private benefit or emolument. It should be as impartially administered and executed as any judicial or other power of government. Our Constitution and our form of government recognize no distinction between classes of the community, and give no right to the representatives of the people to distinguish any individuals, by grants or gifts of public property which are withheld from others. Legislation is in the name of the people, by the people, and should be for the people."

When the Governor applies these doctrines to the Broadway Railroad bill, he has but one course of action before him.

The revolution in the Mexican States of Sonora and Sinaloa has gone pretty far. VEGA has declared Sonora an independent Republic, and has banished the Custom-house officers of the Mexican Government; and in the State of Sinaloa, (which is contiguous to Sonora,) REYES has pronounced against the JUAREZ Government. JUAREZ will find it hard work to put down this revolt, which has for its object the formation of a Northwestern Republic. If its leaders are successful in securing independence, we have no doubt they will be anxious to sell out to the American Government on easy terms.

The want of system in the Police administration of this City results very strangely at times. On Saturday last Captain MILLS directed a raid upon the loafers and vagrants of the Eight Precinct. Accordingly eight young men were summarily arrested, and it was supposed they would be swept into the Penitentiary under the Vagrancy act. On being brought up before a Justice, however, their counsel demanded, as a legal right, a separate examination for each of them. On this the Police officers declined to support an affidavit of vagrancy, and, after a short time, all the prisoners were discharged, the Justice remarking that the police functionary who directed the arrest should certainly have been present to sustain his procedure and explain the issuing of the order. This is undoubtedly true; and he had no right to cause the arrest of these persons unless he was prepared to justify it. Another strange case occurred on the same day. The counsel for a prisoner demanded permission to see him; but the Police Superintendent, after a stormy interview, refused to grant it; and soon after, when the counsel had procured a writ of *habeas corpus* from the Supreme Court, it was found that the Superintendent had left town by the express train for Connecticut. In both of these instances the proceedings were certainly rather strange.

The Brooklyn Aldermen, the other day voted that a sum not exceeding $600 be appropriated to pay an expert to examine the accounts of the Prospect Park Commissioners for the Select Committee of Investigation. As the Committee includes a good business man in the person of Alderman WHITNEY, a good lawyer in Alderman FISHER, and a very successful business man in Mayor KALBFLEISCH, wherein is the necessity of the services of any man who knows more than they do, or any of them? Is there any one man who is sufficiently expert to know more than this galaxy of business talent? If there is such a man, isn't he worth more to the Park Commissioners—if they need him?

There has been some curiosity to learn the provisions of the "Married Women's Property bill," which, the Cable has informed us, was brought before the House of Commons on last Wednesday night. We have before us a synopsis of the bill, as follows:

"It provides that a married woman shall be as capable of holding and dealing with real and personal estate, of suing and being sued, as if she were a single woman. Every woman who marries after the passing of the act may hold all property, real or personal, possessed or acquired before or after marriage, free from the control of her husband, and her earnings in any separate trade or occupation will be regarded as her personal property. On the other hand, husbands are not to be liable for the debts of their wives, either before or after marriage, nor liable in damages for any wrong committed by them. Upon the death of a wife intestate, the husband will take only the same share in her personal estate as a wife now takes in the personal estate of an intestate husband. Such are the leading clauses of the 'Married Women's Property bill,' which is to date from the first day of next year."

There is no doubt that the English law of property and contract with respect to married women, is unjust; but the present measure is so sweeping that it will certainly startle English husbands.

Outrageous! The Captain of a Liverpool and Eastham ferry-boat has been fined fifteen pounds for allowing his steamer to be overcrowded, beyond the number it was certified to carry. Thank heaven! We live in a free country where every man has a right to make just as much out of the public as he can. As for crowds and discomfort and danger—let people keep off the boats and cars if they don't like the risk. "Every man for himself," is the motto for New York.

The opening of Spring and the gentler gales of the warmer months are starting up Irish emigration again from the southern counties of that country. The emigrants are generally from the agricultural class, and if there were some efficient cooperation of rural organizations in our own interior districts with the Labor Exchange of Castle Garden, many hundreds of these sturdy laborers might be passed easily and comfortably into the rural regions, where they are needed, and not suffered to stop in the already crowded City, where they are not wanted, and where they are of little more use than to choke up its already contracted channels—both those of trade and of fresh air.

Character of the Pennsylvania Legislature.

From the Harrisburg Journal.

On all sides, by men of all parties, and in all circles, it is freely admitted that the Legislature of 1869 was the most venal and corrupt body of men that ever sat in deliberation in the State capital. We do not pretend to say there are not Senators and Representatives who are above and beyond the influence of bribes for votes for filthy and dishonest legislation, but we do assert it, feeling it to be our solemn duty to give the people warning on the dangers of sending ignorant and dishonest men to the Legislature, and it will not require five years of repeated sessions like the one just closed, to bankrupt the Commonwealth, and its laboring energy at the feet of tyrannical corporations, invest individuals with special privileges to hold and control the resources of the Commonwealth against the welfare and interests of the great mass. Anything that had money in it, however unfair, disgraceful and destructive it might be, could be embodied in the shape of a bill and passed, while anything which could not be manipulated and money made out of it, however fair or absolutely necessary it was for the establishment of justice and the vindication of right, was ignored and treated with contempt, unless, indeed, the ring which controlled both Houses condescended to let it become a law. Divorce bills were openly sold in the lobbies and the rotunda. Divorce bills once killed could be revived, although the proceeding was in direct opposition to positive rule, just whenever the parties were willing to pay. For $5,000 any man could divorce his wife; for a pretext, any voluptuous wife of easy virtue could fling her husband away by the aid of the Divorce Committee of the House, which Committee was fiercely accused, in open session of the House, of taking bribes. The tax on petroleum and coal was brought through the House, and when it reached the Senate $2,000 a vote was offered for its passage. The money to buy the Cattle bill through was exposed as fully, in both branches, as are the funds of a sheep drover when he is in the market to purchase stock.

We repeat our declaration that a more dishonest and corrupt legislative body than that just adjourned, never occupied the Capitol of Pennsylvania.

TELEGRAMS.

Two More Candidates Named for the Spanish Crown.

A Fleet of Gunboats Fitting Out for Cuban Waters.

Arrival of Spanish Volunteers in Cuba.

Proposed Withdrawal of the French Troops from Rome.

Ministerial Victory in Parliament on the Irish Church Bill.

SPAIN.

Gunboats for Cuba—French Candidates for the Spanish Crown.

MADRID, Sunday, April 18.

The building of gunboats for service in the waters of Cuba is going on with great expedition, and it is expected they will be completed and ready to sail before the end of June next.

It is reported that Prince FREDERICK CHARLES of Prussia and the Duke of LUXEMBURG will be put forward as candidates for the throne of Spain.

Differences have arisen in the Cabinet in regard to the customs, and it is probable that TORNOSOLA, Minister of Finance, and other members of the Government, will resign in consequence of the disagreement.

CUBA.

Arrival of Volunteers From Spain.

HAVANA, Sunday, April 18.

The Catalonian volunteers arrived to-day from Spain, and were received with immense enthusiasm. On landing they were escorted to their barracks by the regular and volunteer troops, and a large civic procession, which passed through the principal streets. The city was gaily decorated, and triumphal arches spanned the streets on the line of march.

Two negroes among the spectators shouted "VIVA CESPEDES!" and were instantly killed.

The steamer Cuba arrived to-day from Baltimore.

ROME.

Withdrawal of the French Troops.

ROME, Sunday, April 18.

It is rumored that the Emperor NAPOLEON has ordered the evacuation of Rome by the French troops in June.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Tory Opposition to Disestablishment of the Irish Church.

LONDON, Sunday, April 18.

The debate in the House of Commons on the Irish Church bill was resumed on Saturday evening. The following was the resolution offered by the Conservative leader, Mr. DISRAELI: "On and after the first day of January, 1871, the said union, created by act of Parliament, between the Churches of England and Ireland, shall be dissolved, and the said Church of Ireland, hereinafter referred to as the 'said Church,' shall cease to be established by law." In his speech on this subject, Mr. DISRAELI said the above clause destroyed the supremacy of the Crown, and placed the Church at a disadvantage. Mr. GLADSTONE traversed this statement, and considered that the supremacy of the Crown would exist, but in an altered form. The principle of the bill, if successful, would absolutely destroy the bill. Mr. DISRAELI replied. He admitted that his objection was to aim a mortal blow at the bill; but if the terms were accepted the Government could still continue their disestablishment policy. The House divided on Mr. DISRAELI's motion, as follows: For, 221; Against, 344; Government majority, 123. The result was received with tremendous cheers by the Liberals.

FRANCE.

Speech of M. Thiers on the Liberty of France.

PARIS, Sunday, April 18.

The Corps Legislatif was on Saturday the scene of wild excitement. M. THIERS, in a speech, denounced what is called "the commercial liberty of France as, like the political liberties of the French people, a farce." These words occasioned a heated dispute between the President and M. THIERS, which lasted some time, and threatened to break up the session, but was finally appeased. M. QUERTIER in some remarks, demanded that the regulation of commercial treaties be vested in the Corps Legislatif, instead of the Crown.

NORTH GERMANY.

Responsibility of Prussian Ministers.

BERLIN, Sunday, April 18.

Count BISMARCK has accepted the interpretation of the Responsibility of Ministers' bill, which has just been passed by the North German Parliament. The design of the measure is to check the opposition to the actual management of business.

BELGIUM.

Strike and Rioting by the Belgian Miners.

BRUSSELS, Sunday, April 18.

A strike among the miners near Mons occurred on Saturday. The latest dispatches from there state that there was rioting in that region, and much alarm prevailed.

A Gulf and Opinions in California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, April 16.

The steamer *Golden City* sailed for Panama to-day carrying $658,000 in treasure, of which $341,000 is for New-York, $317,000 for England, and $5,000 for Panama.

Dissatisfaction is manifested here at the indiscriminate removal of officeholders in California by the new Administration. The appointment of the successor to J. ROSS BROWNE to the China Mission is viewed with regret, while the nomination of GEN. E. DELONG to Japan is denounced as an awful one.

The railroad line to Hamilton and Treasure City, White Pine County, Nevada, is completed.

It has rained all day. The breadstuffs market is dull and prices unchanged. Legal-tenders, 71.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, April 16.

Advices from Honolulu to April 1 have been received. The ship *King Philip*, during a gale, was dismasted by fire, and it will require $60,000 to repair the damage.

A heavy gale prevailed on the islands, and much damage was done.

The whale ship reported that several lagoons on the shore of Lower California are not as heavily stocked as they were last year, and the vessel was unable to make them. The change is attributed to the action of earthquakes.

Whale ships arrived—*Aurora*, with 200 barrels sperm oil; *Camille*, 200 barrels sperm oil; *Oriole*, 400 barrels sperm oil; *Roman*, from New-Bedford, 50 barrels sperm oil; *Occident*, 800 barrels whale oil.

Sailed—Whale ships *Active*, *Ben Brown*, *Lagoda*, *California*, *Oliver Crocker*, *Trident*.

The Funeral of a Boston Journalist.

BOSTON, Sunday, April 18.

The funeral of Colonel CHARLES G. ROGERS, late proprietor of the Boston *Journal*, took place this afternoon at the Church of the Unity, Rev. DR. HAYWOOD, Pastor of the Church, officiating. Members of the Press, of the City Government, of the Senate and House, in the service of which the deceased had served for thirty-and-twenty years, formed the Ancient and Honorable Artillery, the Germania Regiment, and other military organizations, of which he has been a member and liberal patron, were present. The church was filled, and many hundreds were gathered in its vicinity. After impressive services in the church, the remains were conveyed to Forest Hill Cemetery. A numerous procession followed to the city line.

The Baltimore Fire—Recovery of the Buried Firemen.

BALTIMORE, MD., Sunday, April 18.

The three firemen buried in the ruins of No. 14 McClellan-alley last night were extricated this morning. GEO. W. BENTZ and JAS. W. SOMMERS were reached about 3 o'clock, the former severely injured about the head and shoulders, and rendered helpless in the left leg. SOMMERS was badly bruised and terribly burned from his hips to his feet. The body of JOHN McELHENY was reached about 4 o'clock. He was dead, his neck having been broken by a falling timber. Several others were seriously injured, with broken ribs and severe contusions. Chief Assistant-Engineer WILLIAM C. ROSS was alive at 7 o'clock to-night. Seventeen firemen were on the second floor of the building when the large chimney fell in, crushing a portion of the building and the front wall. The building was one of the oldest in the city, and was built of imported brick; and is said to have been the headquarters of General KOSCIUSKO at a period in the Revolutionary War.

Miscellaneous Telegrams.

SHIPPENSBURG, PENN., April 18.—A fire occurred last night which destroyed the stables of Dr. STEWARD, and the Sherman House, the Cumberland Valley Railroad Depot, and the *Newsand Sentinel* printing offices. The loss is about $15,000, and is fully insured.

ST. LOUIS, April 18.—The Adjutant-General's office of this Military Division will be removed to Chicago on Monday.

NEW-ORLEANS, LA., Sunday, April 18.—With this morning's issue the publication of the New-Orleans *Crescent* ceased, it having been purchased by C. A. WEBB, for some time the real, although not the nominal, proprietor of the New-Orleans *Times*, and the *Crescent* has been merged in the *Times*.

PHILADELPHIA, PENN., April 18.—JOHN LAWLER, one of the proprietors and originators of the *Sunday Dispatch* of this city, died this evening after an illness of several weeks.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, April 18.—A fire broke out to-day in the New-England block on Broadway, by which eight stores were more or less damaged. The aggregate loss is $17,000; insured for $4,500. The origin of the fire is unknown.

ALBANY.

Prospect of Adjournment—The Annual Message to be Discussed by the Senate—Rumored Change in the Health Office.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Sunday, April 18, 1869.

The vetoes of the Governor during the past week having knocked in the head all the big railroad jobs, and well nigh destroyed the occupation of the lobby, there is a fair prospect that the Legislature will now finish up the legitimate business on hand and come to a speedy adjournment. A week from next Thursday is talked of as the day for closing up legislation, but a good deal will depend upon the action of the "third house" and the inducements held out by that body for prolonging the session.

THE ANNUAL MESSAGE.

The Senate voted yesterday, on motion of Mr. O'DONNELL, to take up the annual message of Governor HOFFMAN, and make it the special order for next Thursday evening. It looks to be rather late in the session to discuss the Governor's message, and it also looks a little queer that the motion to bring up the discussion should have been made by a Republican. Perhaps the secret of the movement may be found in the speech of Senator FOLGER (published in yesterday's TIMES) on the veto of the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street Railroad bill.

"Is there a mutiny in the Democratic camp?" asked the Senator from the Twenty-sixth; "is the favorite standard-bearer of Tammany to be deposed? Does the astute and well-informed editor of the *Argus* see a conflict arising between the newly-elected Governor and his heretofore submissive and applauding followers?"

Now it may be that the forthcoming discussion on the annual message of His Excellency will furnish an answer to these questions. When the message was first sent to the Legislature, the Democracy were loud and unanimous in its praise. It was the greatest State paper of modern times. But the Governor has trod on the corns of the Tammany leaders since that time. He has vetoed one and damned to eternal infamy another of the schemes of plunder that were to enrich each member of the ring. Do they hold him in the same high estimation as before? Time will show; but it would be funny if the high-sounding praise which greeted the Governor on the delivery of his message three months ago should now find no echo except from Republican lips.

WHAT ABOUT THE APPOINTMENTS?

The last executive session for receiving nominations from the Governor will be held on Wednesday next, and a good deal of curiosity is felt to ascertain whether any understanding has been arrived at between the nominating and confirming power by which any changes are to be effected in the positions of Harbor Masters, Port Wardens, Health Officer, &c., of New-York. It is rumored that the name of a Republican from the City of Brooklyn is to be sent in for the latter position, and if so, he will doubtless be confirmed without opposition. With regard to the other places I have not heard what changes, if any, are contemplated. Very likely the rumor alluded to may be without foundation. S.

AMUSEMENTS.

Theatrical.

Mlle. JANAUSCHEK is to give three supplementary performances this week, prior to her departure for Germany. They will take place at the Academy. A charitable object is the purpose of each. On Wednesday she gives "The Bride of Messina" for the benefit of the German Hospital; on Saturday "Deborah" will be acted for the benefit of the Hebrew Free School; and on Friday she will appear in several scenes from several plays, upon her individual behalf. The performances in English are not to be given at present. The experiment, however, is merely postponed, it is not abandoned. Upon her next visit to the States—for Mlle. JANAUSCHEK proposes to make a third—she expects to perform mainly in the English language.

A postponement of the new pantomime, announced for this evening at Tammany, has been decided on. It will be brought out Wednesday evening, upon which occasion "Robinson Crusoe and his Man Friday" will renew their acquaintance with the friends who, in their youth, knew them well. Mlle. TURNOUR and the GERGOUT boys remain attractive features of the Tammany entertainment.

The European Circus is to open this evening, under canvas, in Thirty-fourth-street. This morning the entire troupe and menagerie forming this organization are to parade through the main streets. The company has been greatly augmented and much improved during the Winter recess.

The season at the Fourteenth-street Circus closes on Saturday next, and on the Monday following the company will open in Washington, after which it is to proceed on its usual Summer tour through the country, returning to its headquarters here again in September. Under the liberal management of Mr. LENT this circus has been extremely successful, and has come to be recognized as among the most popular of our permanent places of amusement. During the season now closing it has received the countenance and support of quite a superior class of audiences, a result which we believe to be wholly due to the care that has been shown in excluding from the entertainment that coarseness and vulgarity which in former days was a prominent characteristic of "The Circus."

"Lucrezia Borgia," in which Miss ELLEN HOLT made her *début* here, is to be revived at the Waverley to-night. This little pocket scream was quite stale when she first played the part of Gennaro, and we suppose the manager, in reproducing the burlesque, does so that she may show what she really can do with the character.

Mr. and Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS are to exhibit this week at Wood's Museum their well-known sketches, Mr. FARRIN's burlesque of "Pluto," and the comedy of "Delicate Ground" will be the attractions of the week. Mr. BONFAIRE has been engaged as stage manager here, and Mr. J. G. WILLIAMSON is shortly to be added to the company.

The last nights of "School" is the burden of this week's announcement from Wallack's.

Miss LA GRANGE called for Europe in Saturday's steamer.

Mr. FIKE has bought ground at the corner of Twenty-third-street and Broadway, east side, and will speedily erect a new opera house and hotel. The site is one of the best in the City. Years ago LAURA KEENE and BOUCICAULT tried very hard to lease the ground for a theatre. Mr. FIKE, we hear, paid $600,000 for it.

Some time ago it was stated that Miss ADA WEBB had retired from the stage and was to be married. Later she resumed the profession, and it was rumored that her matrimonial engagement had been broken off. Now it appears, from a Detroit paper, that the young lady has commenced a suit against her recreant lover (a Mr. SEAR) for breach of promise.

FINE ARTS.

THE NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.

The forty-fourth annual exhibition of our National Academy of Design, which opened with a grand reception last week, presents few novel features of interest to those who have frequented the galleries for the past five or six years. In all that time scarcely one new name has risen into prominence in American art. Turning over the pages of the catalogue, we discover few changes in the familiar list of names. We miss a few; some removed by death, as ELLIOTT, LEUTZE, SUSDAM, MOUNT, and others absent in Europe, as MCENTEE, GIFFORD, and a few others. Nor is there much change in the character of the exhibition, which, so far as we can discover, is neither better nor worse than that of four or five years ago; the chief progress in American being in water colors and not in oils. But while there are few pictures of great excellence in the collection, it is consolatory to reflect that it contains few that may be called utterly disgraceful. The Hanging Committee might have rejected some pictures with credit to their own judgment, and thereby spared the public an unnecessary infliction; but, in general, they have done their work well. We are not certain that anything can excuse the admission of such a frightful picture as "Beulah," (we charitably omit the artist's name,) which hangs in the North Room, and which is certainly one of the worst failures in conception, composition and color that ever disgraced an artist's career. It would hardly pass muster at a young ladies' boarding school, and we cannot imagine what induced a committee composed of such men as HUNTINGTON, H. P. GRAY, W. WHITEREDGE, EDWIN WHITE, EASTMAN JOHNSON, &c., to give it the approval implied by its position in the North Room. Was it because the picture came from Boston?

One of the best pictures in the gallery is COLMAN'S "Fort Lafayette," (No. 260,) in the South Room. The view was taken from Fort Hamilton; in the middle distance stands the noble mass of Fort Lafayette, relieved against the light of the setting sun, and on the left, a number of ships, tugboats and other craft are passing through the Narrows. In the distance rise the Staten Island hills. The general effect is picturesque and animated, and the details are painted with great care. Nothing in its way could be finer than the management of the reflection of the sun in the water and the rippling effect which COLMAN is so fond (somewhat too fond, indeed,) of introducing into his pictures where water is visible. On the whole, the picture is one of the strongest that he has ever painted.

PAGE'S portrait of HENRY WARD BEECHER (No. 328) is a remarkable work of art—strong in color, manly in drawing, and full of that subtle expression which PAGE always puts into his portraits, when his sitters afford him the chance. It is a work to be carefully studied.

"The March to the Sea" (No. 21) is a very spirited drawing by DARLEY, full of life and animation.

"After the Shower," (No. 77,) by S. J. GUY, is one of the most attractive pictures in the gallery. Every mother's heart will warm toward it. It represents a little fellow sailing egg-shell boats in the puddles left on the uneven pavement after a Summer shower, and is painted with a care and fidelity rarely shown in American pictures.

A dreadful picture, one of a kind not to be tolerated, is A. H. RITCHIE'S "Death of President LINCOLN" (No. 128.) If anything could degrade the awful solemnity of that scene it would be such a work as this. The Hanging Committee deserve severe censure for giving it a place on the walls of the Academy.

Of Mr. HENNESSY'S "Summer Sea" (No. 273) we have already spoken in such terms as its great merits more than justify. It is by far the best work he has yet exhibited, and ranks among the highest productions of American art.

The "Amateur Circus," (No. 291,) by G. C. LAMBDIN, is a pretty idea felicitously carried out,—a youngster who has been to the circus entertaining a wondering group of companions with a rehearsal of the feats he has witnessed. The grouping is well managed, and all the details of landscape and figure are painted with care and feeling.

In the west room hangs a picture by LA FARGE, called the "Sleeping Beauty," (No. 410,) which deserves attention as a fine study in color.

We shall refer to other pictures in a second article.

SKETCHES AMONG THE ALPS.

Mr. GODFREY N. FRANKENSTEIN, an artist already well known in this country by his series of Niagara pictures, has just returned with his brother, also an artist of repute, from an extended tour through Switzerland, bringing with him a large number of very elaborate studies of the scenery of that magnificent country. It is commonly supposed that in Switzerland you will find an artist squatting before every peak and waterfall, and transferring its beauty to canvas; but though no scenery is so frequently painted as that of the Alps, there is perhaps no country where so little actual out-of-door painting is done. Artists generally content themselves with taking hasty outlines of remarkable scenes, and then trust to luck and memory to paint them up in their studios. The Messrs. FRANKENSTEIN, however, made the most elaborate and conscientious out-of-door studies in color, in the grandest and most picturesque part of the Alps, and have filled their portfolios with real Alpine portraiture from which to paint larger pictures. An exhibition of these pictures would be very interesting, and we hope that either Mr. BIERSTADT, Mr. SCHAUS, or Mr. KNOEDLER will give the public the opportunity of seeing them.

In addition to the Alpine sketches, the Messrs. FRANKENSTEIN have a number of studies made in England and Wales, which, if less grand in general feature, are not less beautiful in general tone and color and elaborate finish of detail.

Another Reputed Revolutionary Soldier.

ARCADE, N. Y., Saturday, April 10, 1869.

To the Editors of the Louisville Journal:

DANIEL FREDERICK BARMAN, supposed to be the last of the soldiers of the Revolution, died at his residence at Freedom, Cattaraugus County, N. Y., April 5, at the advanced age of 109 years, 6 months. Mr. BARMAN entered the army just previous to the skirmish of Fort Plains, and took some part in that battle. His wife, with whom he had lived eighty-five years, died about six years ago, at the age of 106; and a few weeks since he followed to the grave one of his sons, who at the time of his death was aged 80 years. His funeral was attended by children and children's children to the fifth generation. The sermon on the occasion was preached by Rev. ABNER MORRILL, formerly of Mechanic Falls, Me., but now pastor of the Baptist Church in this village. I have been informed that Mr. BARMAN had taken an active part in the Revolutionary War, and was well known as the last surviver of the Revolutionary army. He voted at the last election for General GRANT. F.

THE APPRENTICESHIP.

Mr. Dana Declines the Appointment.

It will be seen from the following correspondence that Mr. DANA declines the nomination as Apprentice of the navy:

SECRETARY BOUTWELL TO MR. C. A. DANA.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Washington, April 14, 1869.

MY DEAR SIR: You will have heard of your nomination as Apprentice—an office for which probably you have neither taste nor inclination, and which, regarded from your own point of view, must have been regarded from the first. I hope, however, you will not decline it. It is the point on which our success in reforming the Customs revenue turns, and I know of no place in which you can render so efficient aid to the Government.

If you accept, as I sincerely hope you will, I shall esteem it a personal favor, and you may count upon my constant support. (SIGNED) GEO. S. BOUTWELL.

TO HON. C. A. DANA, NEW-YORK.

MR. DANA'S REPLY.

SUN OFFICE, NEW-YORK, April 17, 1869.

MY DEAR SIR: Your unsolicited favor of the 14th inst. was duly received. It would have been more speedily acknowledged but for the personal request with which it closes. In these days of corruption, in high places as well as in low places, no WRIGHT, citizen could hesitate to refuse such a request, after an earnest testimony. I find myself constrained to decline this mark of your esteem and confidence. I beg you, however, to believe that this is not done from either indifference to public duty or ingratitude. Having been educated to commercial pursuits, the office is not congenial to my tastes; and of my serving the Government at some sacrifice I feel no doubt. I have, however, every reason to believe that during the past few years I have sincerely proved my readiness to do it. But I already hold an office of responsibility, the tendency of which is independent newspaper, and I am persuaded that to abandon it or neglect it for the honorable you offer me would be to betray a sacred duty for one of much less importance. Nor is it out of place that I cannot do more to help you in the pure and efficient administration of the Treasury Department by remaining here and denouncing and exposing political immorality, than I could do as Apprentice by the most rigorous chase to insure the honest and honest collection of the Customs. Very sincerely yours,

CHARLES A. DANA.

HON. GEORGE S. BOUTWELL, Secretary of the Treasury.

EX-GOVERNOR WISE.

His Views on the War and the Abolition of Slavery—The Patriot's Duty Today.

From the Atlanta (Ga.) Christian Advocate.

RICHMOND, VA., March 31, 1869.

Rev. James Mitchell:

DEAR SIR: In reply to yours of the 26th instant, I can only say that I am perfectly content to await the "delay" simply which was received on. It may be else as to notice, but if you have neither taste nor inclination, and which, regarded from your own point of view, must have been regarded from the first. I hope, however, you will not decline it. It is the point on which our success in reforming the Customs revenue turns, and I know of no place in which you can render so efficient aid to the Government.

If you accept, as I sincerely hope you will, I shall esteem it a personal favor, and you may count upon my constant support. (SIGNED) GEO. S. BOUTWELL.

TO HON. C. A. DANA, NEW-YORK.

MR. DANA'S REPLY.

SUN OFFICE, NEW-YORK, April 17, 1869.

MY DEAR SIR: Your unsolicited favor of the 14th inst. was duly received. It would have been more speedily acknowledged but for the personal request with which it closes. In these days of corruption, in high places as well as in low places, no WRIGHT

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

Friday closed one of the dullest weeks of the season. It opened poorly, and with the exception of one or two little spurts, continued very flat until the close. The sale of the Wayman estate, on Wednesday, was the best of the week. The property is well located on the Hudson River Intermediate road, &c., was sold by order of the Supreme Court, and consequently was without reserve. The bidding was brisk, and the prices obtained very satisfactory. Except it, there were no particularly noticeable sales.

The sales for the week were as follows:

New-York improved property	$77,[illegible]
New-York unimproved property	141,000
Brooklyn improved property	88,100
Brooklyn unimproved property	110,250
Country property, including East New-York, Westchester County and Huntington, L. I.	19,[illegible]
New-York leased property	10,500
Total for the week	$1,[illegible]

The sales for the previous week were:

New-York improved property	$1,[illegible]
New-York unimproved property	23,[illegible]
Brooklyn improved property	81,[illegible]
Brooklyn unimproved property	86,[illegible]
Country property	122,747
New-York leased property	6,400
Total for the week ending April 10	$2,[illegible]
Total from April 1 to April 8	$[illegible]
Total for the week ending April 10	2,[illegible]
Total for the week ending April 17	1,[illegible]
Total for the month of January	8,[illegible]
Total for the month of February	9,[illegible]
Total for the month of March	14,[illegible]
Grand total	$[illegible]

A comparison shows the aggregate sales of the week just closed to be $[illegible] less than those of the previous one, and the sales of that week were $[illegible] less than those of the one preceding it. These facts, combined with the almost utter stagnation of the market, must be accepted, even by the most hopeful, as proof positive that the demand for City property has almost, if not entirely, ceased. For a time the severe monetary stringency was believed to be the great cause of the market's flatness, but that has passed and brought little or no relief. The market is just as much depressed and the sales quite as dull. The mistaken made in the earlier part of the season are daily becoming more and more apparent. The persons who purchased when the excitement was at its height, already see the errors they made, and in many instances find themselves, even at this early day, heavy losers. How their speculations will finally end it is difficult to conjecture. We long ago earnestly deprecated the prevailing practice of selling high-priced Boulevard, west-side and other up-town lots on the "favorable" terms at which they were generally offered, viz., 10 per cent cash and 60 per cent or 70 per cent, on mortgage for three or five years. It was easy to foresee what the result would be, but it was impossible, for a long time, to convince the habitués of the salerooms that a change would speedily come, and that when it did come, the heavy buyers, unless they were men of large means and abundantly able to hold over until another season, would be obliged to recall the property and at ruinous rates. The feverish spirit of speculation seemed to have entire control of all; it was buy, buy, buy; property anywhere on New-York Island, it was shouted, must continue to increase in value for years to come. It was impossible to fix any limit; Boulevard and west-side lots particularly were supposed to be almost invaluable, and he who secured a dozen of them, no matter at what price, was looked upon as one of fortune's favorites. That day has passed; a change has come. A sober, serious spirit now pervades the salesroom, and the old-time extravagant prices can no more be obtained. The shrewd owners who sold property some few months ago, can now, in many instances, buy much of it back again, and pocket a handsome profit by the transaction. A large number of mortgages are being offered at rates of discount much greater than should be accepted, but the owners are property-poor, and must sell. The improvement in the money market within the past few days has given great satisfaction to these gentlemen, and raised in their breasts strong hopes that from the banks they may now obtain relief. Their hopes seem to be well founded, and it is quite probable that during the existing week the real estate market will also feel the benefits of this financial relaxation, and show more firmness than it did last. The sales announced embrace a larger variety of country property than usual, and except the "Luton estate," consisting of sixty-seven lots near the new Riverside Drive and Park, First, Fourth and Eleventh avenues and Forty-sixth, Fifty-fourth and Fifty-sixth streets, to be sold on Wednesday by Messrs. MULLER, WILKINS & CO., contain very few unimproved City lots. As the demand for City lots decreases, the demand for country property increases, and it is fair to expect large audiences and good prices at the several sales of such property soon to take place, the particulars of which will be found in our advertising columns.

The sales for to-day are as follows:

Messrs. MULLER, WILKINS & CO. have an executor's sale of the property known as the Newtown Hotel, at Newtown, L. I., about 2½ miles distant from Hunter's Point, (Thirty-fourth-street Ferry.) The hotel property was formerly kept and owned by JACKSON HICKS, deceased, with 23½ lots of land, fronting on the Williamsburg Turnpike Drive and Newtown Turnpike. It is within fifteen minutes' walk of the Fashion Course, two minutes from the Flushing Railroad depot, nearly opposite the estate of SAMUEL S. LONG, and two miles from the town of Flushing. The southerly part has a frontage of about 220 feet on the popular Williamsburg drive. Also, by order of HENRIETTA MCLEAN, Executrix of HENRIETTA VAN DE WEILE, deceased, the three-story high-stoop brick house and lot No. 315 West Twenty-fourth-street; the four-story English basement brick house and lot No. 26 West Forty-third-street, west of Seventh-avenue; ten lots situate on the south side of Sixth-street, Brooklyn, commencing 96.9 feet west of Fifth-avenue, each 20x100 feet; these lots are near the Fourth-avenue Boulevard, which is 120 feet wide, and are, also within four blocks of Prospect Park; the two first-class four-story brown-stone front houses and lots Nos. 126 and 128 East Thirty-seventh street, Murray Hill, commencing on the southwest corner of Thirty-seventh-street and Lexington-avenue; two lots of land, with the brick cottage and brick office thereon, situate Nos. 604 and 606 Hudson-street, opposite Abingdon-square; the lot of land, with the brick factory on the front, and the three-story and basement brick house on the rear, No. 9 Greenwich-avenue, and the lease of lot, together with the brick buildings on the rear thereof, situate No. 26 Trinity-place, between Rector and Thames-streets.

Mr. JAMES M. MILLER will sell the lot on northeast corner of Eighth-avenue and Forty-second-street, with three-story and basement frame house in front, and two-story and cellar frame house in rear, fronting on Forty-second-street; the valuable lot of land, with the improvements, No. 5 Ashland-place, Forty-street; No. 245 South-street, corner Pike-slip, with the four-story store covering the whole lot; No. 129 East Broadway, with three-story brick dwelling; the three-story attic back basement and front cellar dwelling, No. 6 Gerrick-street; the two-story attic and basement brick house, No. 269 Delancey-street. Also, in Brooklyn, the two four-story basement and sub-cellar brick dwelling-houses known as Nos. 91 and 93 Gold-street, between Front and Water streets, and the two-story frame house, known as the River House, on the southeast corner of Meeker and Gardiner avenues.

To-morrow Messrs. A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. have their first country sale, consisting of 150 choice building lots; also, the house and barn, and about four acres of land, on Clinton-avenue, adjoining the residence of E. P. SANGER, Esq., at Plainfield, N. J. The property is on high, dry and healthy ground. The soil is a rich sandy loam, adapted especially to fruit and garden vegetables. The surroundings are owned by such parties as will insure the erection of none but first-class residences. A special train will start from the foot of Liberty-street at 12 M. on the day of sale. Maps and free passes may be had on application to the auctioneers. The same day, Messrs. MULLER, WILKINS & CO. will sell at the salesroom about eleven and a half acres of land at Gerrioes's, on the Hudson, opposite West Point, and Messrs. R. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell valuable property in Central Morrisania, Mount Vernon, West Mount Vernon, Central Mount Vernon and Washingtonville, Westchester County, N. Y.

Sale of Building Materials by Order of the Street Commissioner.

The sale of building materials consequent upon the widening of Chrystie-street, from the south side of Delancey-street to the north side of Stanton-street, took place on Saturday at the "Exchange," with the following result:

Part of No. 194 Fulton-st., 17.4 ft. front, 26.1½ ft. rear, 6 stories, marble front, Wesson & Co. ... $[illegible]
No. 12 Fulton-st., 24.4 ft. front, 3 stories, brown-stone front, Thomas Morrell ... [illegible]
No. 189 Fulton-st., 22.4 ft. front, 3 stories, brick, C. J. Dobbins ... [illegible]
Part of No. 26 Dey-st., 24.1-10 ft. front, 84 ft. rear, 6 stories, marble front, J. Naylor ... [illegible]
Part of No. 24 Dey-st., 4 ft. front, running back 27.9 ft., 5 stories, Wesson & Co. ... [illegible]
No. 22 Dey-st., 24.11 ft. front, 5 stories, brown-stone front, Thomas Morrell ... [illegible]
No. 20 Dey-st., 24.1 ft. front, 5 stories, brown-stone front, Thomas Morrell ... 1,175
Part of Nos. 8 and 10 Dey-st., 49.4 2-10 ft. front, 5 stories, brown-stone front, J. Naylor ... 1,225
Part of Nos. 20 and 22 Dey-st., 49.4 2-10 ft. front, 5 stories, brown-stone front, J. Naylor ... [illegible]
Part of Nos. 31 and 33 Dey-st., 49.4 2-10 ft. front, 5 stories, brown-stone front, J. Naylor ... [illegible]
In the rear of buildings Nos. 31 and 33 Dey-st., 22.4 2-10x14.11, R. Burke ... [illegible]
Part of No. 29 Cortlandt-st., 24.1 ft. front, running back 31.10 1-10 ft., 5 stories, brown-stone front, E. T. Gilbert ... [illegible]
No. 24 Cortlandt-st., 24.2 ft. front, 5 stories, brown-stone front, Thomas Morrell ... [illegible]
No. 22 Cortlandt-st., 24.2 ft. front, 5 stories, brown-stone front, Thomas Morrell ... [illegible]
No. 20 Cortlandt-st., 24.10 front, 4 stories, brown-stone front, 22 cornice, 24 ft. rear ... 1,100
No. 18 Cortlandt-st., 24.10 front, 4 stories, brown-stone front, 22 cornice, 24 ft. rear ... 1,100
Part of No. 21, commencing 2.6 ft. from Cortlandt-st., 9.8 ft. rear, 4 stories, J. Naylor ... 100
Part of No. 21, commencing 2.6 ft. from Cortlandt-st., 7.17.2[illegible] ft. rear, 4 stories, brick, Mr. Bigoon ... [illegible]
No. 19 Cortlandt-st., 24.8 ft. front, 5 stories, brown-stone front, W. H. Craig ... 1,375
No. 17 Cortlandt-st., 24.8 ft. front, 5 stories, marble front, S. M. Hickman ... 1,175
No. 105 Liberty-st., 21.6 1-12 ft. front, 21.14 ft. rear, 4 stories, marble front, T. R. Trybee ... 1,600
No. 107 Liberty-st., 21.6 ft. front, 21.14 ft. rear, 4 stories, marble front, T. R. Trybee ... 1,[illegible]
No. 109 Liberty and 103 Cedar-st., T. R. Trybee ... [illegible]
No. 101 Cedar-st., 21 ft. front, 4 stories, brick, W. Craig ... [illegible]
Part of No. 103 Cedar-st., 6.8 ft. front, 4.10 ft. rear, 4 stories, brick, W. Craig ... [illegible]
Part of No. 5 Trinity-place, 24.11 ft. front by 84 ft. 5 stories, brick, T. R. Trybee ... 400
No. 13, 14 and 16 Trinity-place, 83.2½ ft. front by 84 ft. 5 stories, brick, Mr. Gilchrist ... 1,500
Part of No. 12 Thames-st., 24.9 ft. by 53.8 ft., 5 stories, brick, W. Craig ... 150
No. 18 Trinity-place, 25.7 ft. by 84 ft., 5 stories, brick, Mr. Lyons ... 300
Part of Nos. 20, 22, 24, 26 and 28 Trinity-place, 124 ft. front by 84.2 ft., 5 stories, brick, Mr. Lyons ... 3,400
Part of Nos. 1 and 3 Trinity-place, 25.4 ft. front, by 84.6 ft., 5 stories, brick, T. R. Trybee ... 2,400
No. 26 Trinity-place, 24.2 ft. front, by 83.8 ft., 5 stories, brick, W. Smith ... 410
No. 11 Trinity-place, 24.2 ft. front, by 83.6 ft., 5 stories, brick, Mr. Lyons ... 325
No. 40 Trinity-place, 25.2 ft. front, 5 stories, brick, Mr. Lyons ... 375
Nos. 42 and 44 Trinity-place, 42.11 ft. front by 84.8 ft., 5 stories and basement, brick, J. Naylor ... 875
No. 46 Trinity-place, 44.5 ft. front by 84.7 ft., 5 stories and basement, brick, United Ex. Express Co. ... 1,100
No. 48 Trinity-place, and part No. 2 Rector-st., 25 ft. on Trinity-place by 84.6 ft. on Rector-st., 5 stories, brick, H. Ward ... 1,100
No. 18 Trinity-place, 25.2½ ft. on Rector-st., 5 stories, brick, Mr. Goldsmith ... 325
No. 22 Trinity-place, 24.2½ ft. by 84.3 ft., frame, old brick ... 50
No. 24 Trinity-place, 24.7 ft. by 84.4 ft., frame, and 8.7 ft. from rear of No. 8 Greenwich-st., Goldsmith ... 0
No. 26 Trinity-place, 24.10 ft. front, 3 story, brick, Mr. Dillon ... 40
No. 28 Trinity-place, 27.8½x28.11, 4 stories, brick, Mr. Dillon ... 50
No. 63, 65 and 67 Trinity-place, 64.7½x84.4 ft., stories and basement, brick, Adams Express Co. ... 1,000
No. 69 Trinity-place, 27.9½x83.4, 4 stories, brick, Adams Express Co. ... 300
No. 68 Trinity-place, 24.11½x83.7, 4 stories, brick, J. Naylor ... 1,000
Nos. 70 and 72 Trinity-place, 49.11½x83.11, 5 stories, brick, H. Burke ... 140
No. 74, and 76 Trinity-place, 49.10 ft. front, 3 stories, brick, J. Naylor ... 75
No. 78 Trinity-place, 24.10 ft. front, 3 stories, brick, Mr. Burke ... 65
Rear part of No. 80 Greenwich-st., 24.6 ft. front on Trinity-place, by 49.5 ft., 4 stories, brick, Mr. Pangborn ... 90
Rear part of No. 82 Greenwich-st., 24.3 ft. front on Trinity-place, by 49.5 ft., 3 stories, brick, Mr. Connolly ... 20
Rear part of No. 84 Greenwich-st., 24.3 ft. front on Trinity-place, by 49.5 ft., 3 stories, brick, Mr. J. Buchanan ... 60
Rear part of No. 86 Greenwich-st., 24.3 ft. front on Trinity-place, by 49.5 ft., 3 stories, brick, Mr. Moore ... 80

Sales of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK.

Chrystie-st., No. 20, 20x100 ... $[illegible]
Madison-st., n. s., 24.6 ft. e. of Rutgers-st., 25x[illegible] ... 67,500
Madison-st., n. s., 24.6 ft. e. of Rutgers-st., 25x[illegible] ... 8,400
Orchard-st., No. 12, 18x[illegible] ... 5,500
Water-st., s. s., 124.2 ft. e. of Greenwich-st., 60x[illegible] ... [illegible]
4th-st., n. s., 20 ft. w. of Avenue A, 20x[illegible] ... 72,500
6th and 7th-sts., 200 ft. w. of Avenue A, and 98.10 ft. e. of 7th-st., 98x[illegible] ... [illegible]
8th-st., n. s., 262.1 ft. w. of Avenue C, 37.11x[illegible] ... [illegible]
8th-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of Avenue D, 25.10x[illegible] ... [illegible]
8th-st., n. s., 103.3-12 ft. e. of Avenue D, 25.6-12x[illegible] ... 103,000
[illegible] ... [illegible]
8th-st., n. s., 200 ft. e. of Avenue D, 100x[illegible] ... [illegible]
8th-st., n. s., 400 ft. w. of 10th-av., 50x[illegible] ... [illegible]
8th-st., between 10th and 11th ave., lot known as No. 436, 25x[illegible] ... 4,300
10th-st., n. s., 275 ft. w. of Sixth-av., 25x100.5 ... 16,000
8th-st., n. s., lots known by Nos. 18 and 20, 50.5x[illegible] ... [illegible]
[illegible] ... 18,000
[illegible] ... [illegible]
[illegible] ... [illegible]
[illegible] ... [illegible]

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 16th day of April, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JOHN W. C. NEW-YORK and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of such bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at the office of Elisha S. Caldwell, No. 128 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Elisha K. Hall, Esq., Register, on the 4th day of May, A. D. 1869, at 2 o'clock P. M. E. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York. APRIL 16, 1869.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 16th day of April, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of ABRAHAM DEE S. BECKER, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, carrying business under the firm name of Becker & Bro., who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at the office of Elisha S. Caldwell, No. 128 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Elisha K. Hall, Esq., Register, on the 4th day of May, A. D. 1869, at 2 o'clock P. M. E. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York. APRIL 16, 1869.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ELISHA S. CALDWELL, bankrupt. Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Elisha S. Caldwell, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 3d day of May, 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 128 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, the 8th day of April, 1869. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk. apl3-1awtwM*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HERMAN STERN, bankrupt. Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Herman Stern, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 3d day of May, 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 128 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, the 8th day of April, 1869. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk. apl3-1awtwM*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of FREDERICK F. CORNELL, jr., bankrupt. Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Frederick F. Cornell, jr., in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 30th day of May, 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 128 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 6th day of April, 1869. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk. apl3-1awtwM*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JAMES A. VERMILYEA, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by James A. Vermilyea, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 4th day of May, A. D. 1869, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 6 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 8th day of April, 1869. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk. apl3-1awtwM*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HERMAN OPPENHEIMER, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Herman Oppenheimer, of New-York City, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 4th day of May, 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 128 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 10th day of April, 1869. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk. apl3-1awtwM*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MANNES OPPENHEIMER, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Mannes Oppenheimer, of New-York City, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 4th day of May, 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 128 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 8th day of April, 1869. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk. apl3-1awtwM*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES McBRIEN, bankrupt.—No. 1,321.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Charles McBrien, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 4th day of May, A. D. 1869, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 6 Beekman-st., corner of Nassau-st., Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 8th day of April, 1869. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk. apl3-1awtwM*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HERMAN WEBER, bankrupt.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of HERMAN WEBER, of Hempstead, in the County of Queens, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 1st day of March, 1869. JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee. apl3-1awtwM* No. 187 Broadway.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ROBERT B. NEWTON, bankrupt.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of ROBERT B. NEWTON, of New-York, in said District, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of ROBERT B. NEWTON, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said District, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York the 10th day of April, 1869. JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee. apl3-1awtwM* No. 187 Broadway, New-York.

No. 2,301.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of W. JENNINGS DEMOREST, bankrupt.—At a Court in Bankruptcy, held at No. 20 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, in and for the Southern District of New-York, on the 5th day of April, A. D. 1869, before John Fitch, Register.—Before the Hon. Nelson Chase, Judge in Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of W. Jennings Demorest, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 5th day of April, A. D. 1869. CHARLES BLAIR BURWELL, Assignee. apl3-1awtwM*

No. 2,224.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of TERENCE H. COSGROVE, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Terence H. Cosgrove, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 8th day of April, A. D. 1869. JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee. apl3-1awtwM* No. 187 Broadway, New-York City.

SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK, ss.: At a Stated Term of the District Court of the United States, for the Southern District of New-York, held at the Court-House, in the City of New-York, on the 8th day of March, A. D. 1869.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of HENRY WOLFE, of Hempstead, in the County of Queens, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district. SAMUEL EDWARDS, Assignee, &c. apl3-1awtwM*

SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK, ss.: At a Stated Term of the District Court of the United States, for the Southern District of New-York, held at the Court-House, in the City of New-York, on the 8th day of March, A. D. 1869.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of JOHN D. SHUPELT, of Cheshire, in the County of Columbia and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district. SAMUEL EDWARDS, Assignee, &c. apl3-1awtwM*

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BOSTON, VIA NEWPORT AND FALL RIVER.

BY THE OLD FALL RIVER LINE, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND BOSTON, NEWPORT, FALL RIVER, TAUNTON, NEW-BEDFORD AND CAPE COD TOWNS AND NANTUCKET. Rates of fare and freight always as low as by any other regular line.

One of the Magnificent Steamboats, NEWPORT or OLD COLONY, Leaves Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-st., at 5 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted.

By this route passengers can take train from New-York at 4 A. M., and arrive in Boston at 8:10 A. M., in time to connect with all Northern and Eastern trains, or rest undisturbed, breakfast on board, and take 7:45 A. M. train, and arrive in Boston at early business hours.

H. LITTLEFIELD, Agent, NEW-YORK, March 8, 1869. No. 72 Broadway, N. Y.

ANNOUNCEMENT. TO THE SHIPPING PUBLIC NEW-YORK AND BOSTON EXPRESS, A RETURN TO FAIR RATES. OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY.

The line between New-York and Boston, by the way of Newport and Fall River, will open for the transmission of freight, money and valuables, on MONDAY, April 19, 1869, under the charge of reliable and experienced messengers. Route for collection forwarded to destination, and returns promptly made. Express matter of all kinds forwarded to Newport, Fall River, and all points in Eastern Massachusetts, Maine, New-Hampshire and Vermont.

Shippers guaranteed the safe transmission of all packages, bullion, money or valuables by the Narragansett Steamship Company.

JAMES FISK, Managing Director. E. W. GUERDON, Agent. No. 3 Park-place and No. 257 Broadway, corner 22d-st. and 6th-av. S. W. WALDRON, Agent. Corner Summer-st. and Hawley-st., Boston. G. A. FULLER, Gen. Superintendent, New-York.

STONINGTON LINE. TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.

GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND QUICKEST. MOST DIRECT. MOST POPULAR. Fare always as low as by any other line. The boat and elegant Side-wheel steamers STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT, Capt. Wm. M. Jones. Capt. Geo. B. Hull. From Pier No. 28, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 5 P. M. daily. Arriving ahead of all other lines. Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at the principal hotels, at No. 1 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway. D. S. BABCOCK, President Stonington Steamship Company.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY. THE LARGEST AND MOST MAGNIFICENT RIVER STEAMERS IN THE WORLD. THE ST. JOHN, DREW AND DEAN RICHMOND. One of the above steamers will leave Pier No. 41 North River EVERY AFTERNOON (Sundays excepted) at 5 o'clock, arriving at Albany in time to connect with railroad trains West and North. Returning leave the Albany Steamboat Landing at 7 o'clock P. M. Is the only route of connecting trains from the West and North. Through tickets can be obtained at the office on the wharf, and baggage checked to its destination. Freight received until the hour of departure.

THE STEAMER SEA BIRD WILL leave New-York, foot of Watts-st., for Shrewsbury and Long Branch, AS FOLLOWS:

NEW-YORK.	RED BANK.
Saturday, Apr. 17, 10:30 A. M.	Friday, April 16, 4 P. M.
Tuesday, Apr. 20, 3 P. M.	Monday, Apr. 19, 10 A. M.
Thursday, Apr. 22, 3 P. M.	Wednesday, Apr. 21, 12 M.
Saturday, Apr. 24, 3 P. M.	Friday, April 23, 1:30 P. M.
Monday, April 26, 3 P. M.	Monday, Apr. 26, 7 A. M.

FOR EXCURSION AND PICNIC PARTIES.—The large first-class steamboat SHREWSBURY, unsurpassed for speed and comfort, leaves Dudley's Grove, Myers' Grove, Allaway Park and Barton Beach Grove, beyond WALTER SANDS, WILLIAMSBURGH, WILLIAM J. HARRIS'S MERCHANT, with steamboats of all kinds. For choice of days apply early at the office of J. & H. MYERS, on board of barge IRENE, foot of Morton-st.

LOW FARE TO ALBANY AND TROY.—Only $1 50, and like reductions to all points West. Only one night on the Hudson. The fast floating palace VANDERBILT and CONNECTICUT, leave alternately every evening, Saturday excepted, at 6 o'clock, from Pier No. 44 North River, foot of Spring-st. Returning, leave Troy at 6 and Albany at 7 P. M. Fare Sundays, $2. Freight taken to all points at reduced rates.

MORNING LINE TO PEEKSKILL.—The steamboat ANTELOPE leaves EVERY MORNING, without exception, from the foot of Harrison-st. at 8 o'clock, landing at 34th-st. at 8:15, Yonkers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Tarrytown and Nyack by (Terry) sailing Haverstraw, Grassy Point and Verplanck.

N. B.—The steamer NORWALK will occupy the route for a few days.

FOR GLEN COVE AND BOSLYN—LANDing at White Stone, Bayside Dock (Ft. Schuyler), Gt. Neck, Sander Pt., Mott's Dock and Glenwood. Steamer Newsmith leaves Peck-slip every afternoon (Sundays excepted) at 4. Commutation tickets $20 for 3 months. Fare price of tickets and transient fares greatly reduced. A morning boat from M. J. will be put on early in June.

STEAMER D. R. MARTIN, FOR Port Washington, Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Bayville, daily at 4:30 P. M. from Pier No. 14 East River, first below Wall-st., touching at 27th-st. at 4:30. Fare to 27th-st. 30c., to all other landings 50c. Barney & Searing's Express office and Oyster Bay Express on board.

WONKERS FERRY.—NEW STEAMBOAT FLORENCE, Captain BELKNAP, will commence running April 18. Leave Yonkers at 7:15 A. M. and 2 P. M. Leave Jay-st. at 11 A. M. and 5 P. M. Sunday trips—Leave Yonkers at 9:30 A. M. and 4 P. M. Leave Jay-st. at 11 A. M. and 6 P. M. Freight taken. Landing at 34th-st. each way.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, ETC.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 5:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS, No. 32 Chambers-st., NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1869.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.—NOTICE is hereby given that the Assessment Rolls of the Real and Personal Estate of the City and County of New-York, for the year 1869, will be open for inspection and revision on and after MONDAY, Jan. 11, 1869, and will remain open till the 20th day of April, 1869, for the purpose of correcting the assessment of the aforesaid real and personal estate of the City and County of New-York. All persons believing themselves to be aggrieved by such assessment are required to make application to the Commissioners during the period above mentioned, in order to obtain the relief provided by law. The act of 1865 provides that "during the time the books shall be open to public inspection, any person considering himself aggrieved by the assessed valuation of his real or personal estate, to have the same corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of real estate, it must be made in writing, stating the ground of objection thereto, and the Commissioners shall examine into the complaint, and if in their judgment the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of personal estate, the applicant shall be examined under oath by the said Commissioners, who shall be authorized to administer such oaths or say of them; and if in his or their judgment the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected, and fix the amount of such assessment as they may believe to be just, and declare their decision within thirty days after such application shall have been made to them. No reduction shall be made by the Board of Supervisors of any assessment on real or personal estate imposed under this act, unless it shall appear, under oath or affirmation, that the party aggrieved was unable to attend within the period prescribed for the correction of taxes, by reason of sickness or absence from the City." J. W. ALLEN, J. W. BROWN, C. M. DEPEW, } Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of RUDOLPH G. SALOMON, bankrupt.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Rudolph G. Salomon, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 1st day of March, 1869. JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee. apl3-1awtwM* No. 187 Broadway.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ROBERT B. NEWTON, bankrupt.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of ROBERT B. NEWTON, of New-York, in said District, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of ROBERT B. NEWTON, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said District, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York the 10th day of April, 1869. JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee. apl3-1awtwM* No. 187 Broadway, New-York.

No. 2,301.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of W. JENNINGS DEMOREST, bankrupt.—At a Court in Bankruptcy, held at No. 20 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, in and for the Southern District of New-York, on the 5th day of April, A. D. 1869, before John Fitch, Register.—Before John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of W. Jennings Demorest, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 5th day of April, A. D. 1869. CHARLES BLAIR BURWELL, Assignee. apl3-1awtwM*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ORLANDO A. FISCHER, bankrupt.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of ORLANDO A. FISCHER, of New-York, in said District, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 12th day of April, A. D. 1869. JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee. apl3-1awtwM* No. 187 Broadway, New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM D. COCKRAN, bankrupt.—At a Court in Bankruptcy, held at No. 20 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, in and for the Southern District of New-York, on the 2d day of April, A. D. 1869, before John Fitch, Register.—Before John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of William D. Cockran, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 2d day of April, A. D. 1869. GEORGE H. CAREY, Assignee. apl3-1awtwM*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOSEPH A. MARSH, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 10th day of April, A. D. 1869.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate and effects of Joseph A. Marsh, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, in said district, who was adjudged a bankrupt on the 10th day of January, A. D. 1869, upon his own petition by the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York. JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee. apl3-1awtwM* No. 187 Broadway, City of New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MOSES A. VANBESCHOTEN, bankrupt.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of Moses A. Vanbeschoten, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said District, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court, in said district.—Dated at New-York the 16th day of February, 1869. JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee. apl3-1awtwM* No. 187 Broadway, New-York.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL VIA LONDONDERRY, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

JAVA	WEDNESDAY	April 21
RUSSIA	WEDNESDAY	April 28
BRITANNIA	WEDNESDAY	May 5
SCOTIA	WEDNESDAY	May 12
CHINA	SATURDAY	May 15
CUBA	WEDNESDAY	May 26

Passage money payable in gold. Cabin ..... $120 | Second Cabin ..... $60. Cabin to Paris ..... $140. Steerage ..... $30. Passengers booked to or from Paris at the owners' lowest rates. The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables, unless bills of lading having the value thereof specifically stated therein, are signed for the same. Bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, at moderate rates. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route to the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

PEREIRE	DUDEMAIS	SATURDAY, May 1
LAFAYETTE	BOUSSAC	SATURDAY, May 15
ST. LAURENT	LEMAIRE	SATURDAY, May 29
VILLE DE PARIS	SURMONT	SATURDAY, June 12

Rates of passage (payable in gold, wine included): TO BREST OR HAVRE, First cabin, $140; second cabin, $80. TO PARIS, including railway ticket, $145 and $95. These steamers do not carry steerage passengers. Passengers booked to or returning from any part of the Continent of Europe, by English railways and the direct route, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense. GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND LONDONDERRY. THE ANCHOR LINE. Favorite Clyde-built passenger Steamers, are intended to sail as follows:

BRITANNIA	April 24	EUROPA	May 15
IOWA	May 1	INDIA	May 22
COLUMBIA	May 8	DORIAN	May 29
CALEDONIA	May 12	CAMBRIA	May 29

and each succeeding SATURDAY, and alternate WEDNESDAY, from Pier No. 20 North River, at 12 o'clock, noon.

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY. Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $80 and $70. Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $140. Steerage, to Glasgow or Derry, $35; intermediate, $40. Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $37. Prepaid Steerage tickets to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, etc., at very low rates. Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain and Ireland. For further information apply on the steamers, foot of Day-st., or at the Company's offices, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of mail steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

ETNA, (via Halifax)	Tuesday, April 20, 12 M.
CITY OF ANTWERP	Saturday, April 24, 1 P. M.
CITY OF PARIS	Saturday, May 1, 10 A. M.
CITY OF MANCHESTER, (via Halifax)	Saturday, May 8, 12 M.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE. BY THE MAIL STEAMERS SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$30
To London	105	To London	32
To Paris	115	To Paris	35

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER VIA HALIFAX.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
Liverpool	$80	Liverpool	$85
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F., by steamers	40	St. John's, N. F., by steamers	30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates. Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends. For further information apply at the Company's Offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL. CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN. From Pier No. 48 North River, WEDNESDAY.

NEBRASKA, 3,222 tons	April 21, at 1 P. M.
MANHATTAN, 3,000 tons	April 28, at 6 P. M.
IDAHO, (new), 3,000 tons	May 5, at 2 P. M.
MINNESOTA, 3,000 tons	May 12, at 12 M.
NEVADA, 3,125 tons	May 19, at 12 M.

CABIN PASSAGE ..... $80 Gold. STEERAGE ..... $30 Currency. Saloons and State Rooms all on deck. Steerage Passage Office, No. 22 Broadway. For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

CUNARD LINE OF STEAMERS. BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN. FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEEK.

AUSTRALASIAN, April 21	TRIPOLI ..... May 5
PARIS, April 28	ASIA ..... May 12

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK. Cabin ..... $80 Gold. Steerage ..... $30 Currency. Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at lowest rates. For freight or passage, apply at No. 4 Bowling-green. For steerage passage, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. E. CUNARD.

NATIONAL LINE. From Pier No. 47 North River. FRANCE, GRECE, WEDNESDAY, April 21, at 12 M. VIRGINIA, FORESE, SATURDAY, April 24, at 12 M. Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100 and $75; steerage, $30 currency. Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency. Apply at the Company's office, No. 67 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

STEAM TO ANTWERP—INMAN LINE. CITY OF LIMERICK ..... May 1. CITY OF DUBLIN ..... May 22. And monthly thereafter during the season. RATES OF PASSAGE: From New-York to Antwerp. Cabin ..... $100, Currency. Cabin ..... $60, Gold. Steerage ..... $35, Currency. Steerage ..... $25, Gold. For freight or passage, apply to JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.

Through rates, New-York to San Francisco: First Cabin. Outside, $275. Inside, $225. Second Cabin, $150. Steerage, $75. CHANGE OF SAILING DAYS. Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon, ON THE 1st AND 15th OF EACH MONTH, except when these days fall on Sunday, then the day previous. One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medical attendance free. For passage apply at office, 21—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. COMBS, connecting with CONSTITUTION, Capt. WEST. Steamer leaving April 19 connects closely with steamer JAPAN, leaving San Francisco May 1 for China and Japan. NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.—Freight for steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY received until 4 P. M. on TUESDAY, April 20. All usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c. For freight or passage tickets and all further information, apply at the Company's ticket office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st. F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL. UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY. REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 21st of every month. MERRIMACK, Capt. W. WISE, April 22. SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. THURLBURER, May 22. MISSISSIPPI, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, June 22. These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA. ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY. Sailing regularly every THURSDAY at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River. EAGLE, Capt. R. M. GREENE, (via Nassau,) ..... April 22. MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS ..... April 29. COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICKLEN ..... May 6. For freight or passage apply to S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ. New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line, from foot of Barclay-st., North River, at 12 M. The splendid new steamers CLEOPATRA, Capt. PHILLIPS ..... April 19. CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. DRAKE ..... May 5. For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDER & SONS, No. 44 Beaver-st.

FOR NASSAU, N. P., CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS. THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch the splendid side-wheel steamer EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE, April 22, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River. For engagements of freight or passage apply to S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT. THE CROMWELL LINE. Steamships of this line will leave Pier No. 9 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows: GEO. WASHINGTON, Capt. GARDE, Saturday, April 24. COATES, ... NELSON, Saturday, May 1. Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at through rates. For passage, first and second class, or freight, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR MOBILE, VIA FERNANDINA ROUTE. The Florida Railroad Company will dispatch the steamer ALABAMA, Captain LORENSEN, On SATURDAY, April 24, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 20 North River, foot of Warren-st. Cargo delivered without lighterage at Mobile. It now receiving. Insurance effected at 34 cts. and a half per cent to Mobile. Through rates and bills of lading given to Selma, Montgomery, and all points in the Interior at lower rates than any other line. Has splendid cabin accommodations for passengers going to Florida or the Gulf ports. For freight or passage, apply to J. P. PATTERSON, Agent, No. 174 Chambers-st.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS. Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, can find no better or more correct, should never leave Paris without one; their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passport, baggage, forwarding of baggage, and insuring the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy tourists and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 1 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Passports procured at Department of State, Room 57, by A. C. WILLEMATH, Notary Public and United States District Court Office, No. 9 Chambers-st.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA., AND ALL NORTH AND SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST GEORGIA RAILROAD.

GREAT CENTRAL LINE STEAMSHIPS AND CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA. Three times a week. TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS. The steamships FRANKLIN, BOSTON, TUESDAY, April 20, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 4 Broad-st. GENERAL BAKER, Capt. MORTON, THURSDAY, April 22, from Pier No. 7 North River, at 3 P. M. LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 62 Liberty-st. SAN SALVADOR, Capt. HAMMOND, SATURDAY, April 24, from Pier No. 4 North River, at 12 M. WM. G. GARDNER, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green. MONTGOMERY, Capt. LEON, SATURDAY, April 24, from Pier No. 19 North River, at 3 P. M. R. LOWNDES, Agent, No. 86 West-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., U. S. FREE FLORIDA PORTS, THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—REGULAR LINE.—The fast and popular steamship SARATOGA, C. RYDER, Commander, will sail WEDNESDAY, April 21, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River, foot of Jackson-st. Agents in Charleston, IRAVENEL & CO.; in Savannah, LAWTON & CO. No. 84 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, procured by J. R. NONES, Passport Agent, 355 Broadway.

RAILROADS.

OVERLAND TO CALIFORNIA. GREAT REDUCTION IN TIME. ONLY ONE DAY'S STAGING BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND SAN FRANCISCO. SEVEN DAYS TRAVEL FROM THE MISSOURI RIVER TO THE PACIFIC OCEAN. For through tickets and full particulars apply to WELLS FARGO & CO., No. 84 Broadway.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD. Leave James-slip 6:30 A. M., Mail train for Greenport; 10 A. M., Northport, Huntington and Glen Cove; P. M., Express, River Head; 4 P. M., Northport, Huntington and Glen Cove; 5:30 P. M., Passenger and way stations. All trains connect with boats to Greenport. Sunday train at 9 A. M. from Hunter's Point for Northport, Huntington and Glen Cove. L. D. BARTON, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry, as follows, viz: 6:30 A. M. Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Cleveland, Cincinnati, and all points West and South. 6:30 A. M. Way Train, daily, for Otisville and intermediate stations. 10 A. M. Express Mail, for Buffalo, Dunkirk, Cleveland, Cincinnati and all points West and South. 3

SWINDLING ENTERPRISE.

An Ancient Hardware Merchant in Connecticut who Desires to Send Two-foot Rules to Mexico—He has an Order for Some Saws and Other Things.

One of the men who holds to the axiom that the world owes him a living has recently been operating with the view of enriching himself at the expense of New-York tradesmen. His general base of operations is Connecticut, and his special headquarters are at Norwalk and Milford. His latest anxiety, as evinced by his model-field orders to hardware merchants in this city, appears to be for two-foot brass-bound box-wood rules, to fill an order which he has pending for Mexico. He would send the money along with the orders, but he does not know the prices, so he would aid him in the future considerably to have a list of prices sent along with the first invoice of rules. That the reader may comprehend the case more fully, the following copy of the order of the genius alluded to is furnished:

CHARLES H. BALLARD,
Manufacturer of Firearms,
ARMORY, Milford, Conn., April 12, 1869.

GENTLEMEN: Please send me per Adams Express, to be packed for shipment to Mexico, the following goods: Three dozen two-foot brass-bound box-wood rules; Three saws and Other Things. Please size and bill, and I will remit on receipt. I have no time to write at present, but will call on Saturday and explain the matter. I am now actually receiving orders for hardware of the same kind, and sometimes experience great difficulty in procuring what my customers want. I wish you to have you would send me a price-list if you have one, and state whether you are prepared to fill orders for any quantity of hardware without any delay. I can, I am in hopes, be of great service to you in this way, if I know how much to work, so early answer will oblige, as I have an order ready for some saws and other things which I will be ready to pack on Saturday.

Very truly, CHAS. H. BALLARD.

Exact copies of the foregoing order were received by THOMAS CHALMERS & CO., No. 22 John-street, CREED & RAYMOND, No. 13 Platt-street, and other hardware dealers in the City, all dated the same. Mr. CREED and Mr. RAYMOND received their orders separately, a circumstance that excited suspicion. But the principal cause for suspecting the orthodoxy of the orders of the non-come-at-able BALLARD had its origin at the office of the rule manufacturer, where there was a concentration of inquiries for rules of the exact description and quantities the same. The rule-maker was curious to know where the articles were going, and found that they were all going to a man in Connecticut, who assumed the name of Ballard at Milford and Remington at Norwalk. The orders were then compared, when the discovery was made that not only the phraseology was almost alike, but that the handwriting was precisely the same on all of them. Orders under the heading: "EDGAR REMINGTON, Manufacturer of Firearms, Armory, Norwalk, Conn.," bearing date of April 8, 18 was ascertained, had been sent to CRANE, WILSON & CO., No. 61 Beekman-street; G. W. ALBERTSON, No. 96 John-street; BERGERAT & CO., No. 70 Beekman-street, and others, informing them that EDGAR REMINGTON would be "ready to pack on Monday or Tuesday." Of course, these revelations put a stop to all operations on the part of the hardware men, so far as Mr. BALLARD, of Milford, and Mr. REMINGTON, of Norwalk, were concerned. There was no doubt felt that BALLARD and REMINGTON were the same individual, and that his intention was not to "remit" the necessary amounts for the rules "so ordered." The Adams Express office at Norwalk, it appears, revealed the fact that a large number of merchants had been all but swindled, having saved themselves by the "collect on delivery" device. At that point there was a large number of packages for Mr. REMINGTON, but when he called for them he selected only those that were not marked "C. O. D," and took them away with him, promising to return them for the others when more had arrived, on which occasion he would take them all together. The names BALLARD and REMINGTON were doubtless assumed by the Connecticut correspondent to impress the merchants with the idea of the "Remington Firearms Manufactory" and the "Ballard Firearms Manufactory."

As the enterprising gentleman is now under the watchful eye of several vigilant detectives, it is not improbable that in a short time he will be brought to justice. At all events, his trade is now or will soon be most effectually stopped.

The Prospect Park Fair Ground.

The new Club-house of the Prospect Park Fair Ground Association is now nearly completed. It is located on the Ground, near the Coney Island road, and presents a fine appearance. It is one hundred feet front, fifty feet deep, and four stories in height, including the basement story. In front of each of the floors runs an immense piazza, ten feet wide, completely around the building, making a handsome promenade of three hundred feet on each floor, while over the main entrance this piazza extends forty feet by fifty from the main building, making a beautiful place for dancing in Summer. The building is covered with a handsome Mansard roof, surmounted by a cupola, from which a fine view of the surrounding country, as far as the eye can reach, can be obtained. The building is approached by a broad and massive flight of steps. The hallways and principal rooms in the building will be lighted by twenty-one bright chandeliers, and gas will be manufactured on the premises, but whether from coal or kerosene, has not yet been determined on. When completed the entire building will not have cost less than $70,000. The Grand Stand, which is situated near the Club-house, is also required to be ready by the 20th of May, and the work is being prosecuted rapidly. It will be 175 feet long and 45 deep, and will have two tiers of seats, each tier having incline enough to give every one a full view of the track. The seats will be divided into sections divided by aisles, as in a church, and there will be, it is calculated, accommodation for 4,000 people. Four hundred open sheds and four hundred double-locked sheds are also being built, and on the north side of the grounds, the stables of the Association are being built. These are three in number, and will have comfortable accommodations for sixty horses, the stalls being ten feet wide by fifty feet long.

Queens County Robberies.

Queens County appears to be the field of labor of almost every thief and burglar in the State at present, robberies are so numerous. People had barely time to recover from the shock occasioned by an account of the highway robbery perpetrated on Mrs. JAMES MARTINS, of Saysville, whereby she lost property valued at about $200, when the news was circulated on Friday last, that on the preceding night the premises of Mr. EDWIN POWELL, at Whitstone, had been entered and a valuable horse and wagon, together with a set of harness and several hams stolen. On the same night a shoe-store in the village was broken open and property valued at some hundreds of dollars stolen. Long Island City has also suffered considerably from the rogues.

A few weeks ago a young man, calling himself the son of a minister, took up his residence in the boarding-house of Mrs. PAYNE, at that place. For the first week after entering the house his conduct was all that could be desired. For the past few days, however, he had been quite irregular in his habits, and on Friday night he took his departure, taking with him several valuable suits of clothes belonging to DANIEL LESTER and JAMES THOMPSON, boarders in the house. Several articles of costly jewelry were also stolen. On Saturday night last a gentleman named WEBSTERS, while on his way from East New-York to Cypress Hills, was knocked down and robbed of $6, all the money he had in his pocket. It is supposed that all these robberies have been consummated by members of one gang, and the Police are using their best efforts to discover and break it up.

The Fourth Anniversary of the Temperance Corps.

The fourth annual meeting of the Temperance Corps took place last evening at the Church of the Pilgrims in West Forty-eighth-street. Rev. S. A. BAKER presided. The services were opened by the singing of a temperance hymn and religious services.

Rev. Dr. BAKER called attention to a petition that would be circulated among the community for the purpose of obtaining signatures to protest against the repeal of the Excise law.

The Secretary, Rev. Dr. HOLMON, read the annual report, which contained an interesting account of the lives and death of Rev. Drs. MARSH and JOY.

An election for officers took place, with the following result: Rev. Dr. Samuel A. Baker, President; R. T. Trall, M. D., Colonel John Dunforth, Aaron Joy, Esq., Vice-Presidents; Joseph C. Richards, M. D., Treasurer; David Parsons Holton, M. D., Secretary.

After the singing of a hymn Rev. Dr. BAKER pronounced a benediction, and the meeting adjourned.

Presentation to Assessor Webster of the Thirty-second District.

The Assistant Assessors of the Thirty-second District, (New-York,) on Saturday, presented the Assessor, Mr. E. D. WEBSTER, (who is about retiring from office,) with a token of their esteem in the shape of a large and beautiful album, containing their photographs. Mr. WEBSTER was surprised in his office, and when presented with the gift by Mr. A. N. LEWIS, he was completely overcome by his feelings, and unable to respond for a few moments. He rippled briefly, thanking the gentlemen for this evidence of their regard, expressing his kindliest feelings toward them, and assuring them that the gift would always be highly prized by him as a remembrance of the faithful friends and assistants by whom he had been surrounded. Mr. JAS. WADSWORTH followed in a few remarks expressive of esteem for Mr. WEBSTER, after which the affair terminated.

Juvenile Shooting Affray.

Officer HUTCHINSON, of the Eighth Precinct, arrested ISAAC HATCH, a colored boy, on Saturday, as he was running through Lawrence-street, followed by a crowd of people. He subsequently ascertained that HATCH had shot another boy named JAMES MADISON, of No. 17 Thompson-street, with a pistol. The ball entered the left side of Madison's abdomen, and he was taken to his residence in the adjoining house, where Dr. WOODWARD probed for the ball, but did not succeed in finding it. The wounded boy was able to walk to his residence. Hatch was taken before Justice DOWLING, in the Jefferson Market Police Court, and committed to prison to await the result of Madison's wounds. It is not known whether the shot was fired by accident or design.

A DESPERATE BROOKLYNITE.

A Man Attempts to Murder Two Men in Broad Daylight—Shot Through the Head and Fatally Wounded.

A Brooklyn paper of last evening contained the following account of a shooting affray in that City:

About 5 o'clock yesterday morning, as Officer JOHN O'DAY, of the Eighteenth Precinct, was passing through Myrtle-avenue, near Franklin-street, he heard a man scream as if in great agony, and on proceeding to the place from whence the sound came, he found a man named JAMES NELSON, of No. 111 Myrtle-avenue, with a bullet-hole through his head, and bleeding profusely. As the Officer was about to carry the wounded man to the station-house, he was accosted by a man who said he was JAMES MAHER, and who said that he had shot Nelson in self-defense. Maher said that Nelson had struck him with a club, and he had shot him in self-defense. The Officer then took Maher to the station-house, and returned to the place where he had left Nelson, but he had disappeared. The Officer then went to the house of Nelson's father, and there he found his son in a very critical condition. The young man was able to give a description of his assailant, and the Officer then went in search of Maher, and found him in a saloon in Myrtle-avenue, near Franklin-street, and arrested him. Maher was then taken before Justice DOWLING, and committed to prison to await the result of Nelson's wounds. He is not known much to the Police, but it is said he has been in the habit of carrying a pistol for some time. The Police have been unable to find any person who saw the affair except Officer O'DAY, who stated that he was passing through Myrtle-avenue, when he heard a man scream as if in great agony, and on proceeding to the place from whence the sound came, he found Nelson and Maher standing in front of a saloon, and Nelson was bleeding from a wound in his head. As soon as Officer O'DAY came up, Nelson said to him, "Officer, this man has shot me." Officer O'DAY then asked Maher if he had done so, and he said he had done so in self-defense, as Nelson had struck him with a club. Officer O'DAY then asked Maher if he was armed, and he said he was not; and on being searched, no weapon was found on his person. Officer O'DAY then asked Maher if he had thrown the pistol away, and he said he had not. Officer O'DAY then asked Maher if he had struck Nelson with a club, and he said he had not. Officer O'DAY then asked Maher if he had struck Nelson with his fist